The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUCAT—April 18th, at Hastings, Charles Ducat, Esq., M. D., Bombay Army, aged 69 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—At Longwood, Landour, on the 15th May, the wife of Captain W. G. Davies, of a son.

OAKLY—At Darjeeling, on the 17th May, the wife of W. H. Oakly, Esq., of a son.

CHAMBERS—On the 18th May, the wife of Charles Chambers, Resident Engineer, E. I. R., Raneegunge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RANSOM—GUICHET—At St. John's Church, on the 21st May, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, Shearman, eldest son of the late Shearman Ransom, Esq., H. C. S., to Amelia Ann, third daughter of William Guichet, Esq., Ryde, Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

HILL—At Patna, on the 17th May, Rowland Mytton, second son of Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Hill, aged 18 years and 5 months.

PURVIS—At Berhampore, on the 12th May, George Purvis, aged 46 years.

DUFF—At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Captain L. W. Duff, of the ship *Galloway*.

HAMILTON—At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Captain W. A. Hamilton, of the ship *Trebolgan*, aged 38 years.

HODGSON—At Akyab, on the 15th May, Francis Herbert, the beloved infant son of Captain and Mrs. Hugh N. Hodgson, aged 6 months and 24 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 433/505 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively on 1st proximo.

THE superior fast-sailing A 1 Ship OCTAVIA, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has one large side Cabin disengaged. For particulars apply on board to Captain BRISTOW, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Octavia*.
Bombay, 25th May 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer *Nada*, Captain GEORGE MATHES, for the above Ports on or about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday 28th May...TILLY ...... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May ....MAHARAJ ...... at 5 P. M.
Saturday 4th June......TILLY ...... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 27th May ......MAHARAJ ...... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June ......MAHARAJ ...... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 31st ,, ...MAHARAJ ...... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June......JOHNSTON CASTLE...... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th ,, ...MAHARAJ...... at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Barque *Yarra*, Captain TEASDEL, from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, at the Custom Warehouses; and the detention of the Ship will be charged to the Consignees.
J. S. TEASDEL,
Bombay, 26th May 1864. Commander of the Barque *Yarra*.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, for the daily supply for three months by contract of
68 Carts, with Bullocks and Drivers.
159 Scavengers.
110 Labouring Women.
50 Biggaries.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.
R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th May 1864.

"DAPHNE" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain FOREMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.
GREY & Co.,
Agents for Capt. Foreman.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that all Goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on, and warehoused at, the Elphinstone Bunder at the risk and cost of the concerned; and it is requested that the respective Consignees will liquidate without delay the expense incurred thereby, after which the Goods will be made over by the undersigned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May 1864. Agents ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Captain LIMSTRONG of the Ship *Southampton*, from London, will not be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of his Vessel during her stay in this Harbour.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Southampton*, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain LIMSTRONG will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship.
MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for the *Southampton*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *Earl Dalhousie*, Captain JAMES CAMPBELL, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the Consignees of which are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Capt. of the ship *Earl Dalhousie*.
No. 27, Meadow Street, 26th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day assumed charge of the Bombay Agency of the above Bank, in succession to Mr. ANTHONY MORRISON.
By order of the Court of Directors,
Bombay, 26th May 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The Court of Directors do hereby give notice, that a Dividend of Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight (Rs. 12-8,) equivalent of £1-5 per Share, together with a Bonus of Rupees Seventeen and Annas Eight (Rs. 17-8) equivalent of £1-15 per Share, being at the rate of Twenty-four per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 31st December last, will be paid to Shareholders in India (free of Income Tax) on and after the 3rd proximo.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this day to 3rd proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 26th May 1864. R. MACNEIL, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Medow Street, on MONDAY the 6th June 1864, to consider the Report of the Directors which will be laid before the Meeting, and in which the following recommendations will be made:—

1st.—That in accordance with the power reserved by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank the Capital of the Bank be increased to Ten Millions of Rupees.

2nd.—That such additional Capital be raised by the issue of new Shares of Rs. 200 each, but that such proportion of such new Shares be divisible into and issued in Shares representing Rs. 133-5-4 and Rs. 66-10-8 as may be requisite to ensure the allotment of such new Shares amongst the existing Shareholders rateably.

3rd.—That the Directors be authorized to issue such new Shares at par or such premium as they may think fit.

4th.—That no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single Share of Rs. 133-5-4 nor in any respect of less than three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, but that the possession of three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, each, or of one Share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one Share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same rights of voting or otherwise as the possession of one Share of Rs. 200.

5th.—That interest on Calls in arrears shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 91 of the Articles of Association.

6th.—That a Director be elected in the place of Mr. Gray, retired.

7th.—That the Articles of Association be amended in accordance with the amendments above specified.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON,
Bombay, 20th May 1864. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 58 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of two Directors in room of
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq., and
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.,
who have resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Bombay, 20th May 1866. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchand Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Eduljee Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Savucholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sengjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz.:—
Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, Esq.,
but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—
Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,
and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.
By order of the Board of Directors,
18th May 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED FOR THREE MONTHS CERTAIN.—TEN EUROPEAN INSPECTORS. Application to be made in person to the undersigned.
R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners
26th May 1864.

THE Advertiser having a larger Bungalow than he requires, wishes to meet with a Gentleman or Lady and Gentleman to reside with him. The Bungalow is well situated, very comfortable, has a large Compound. Address "Alpha," *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE is authorised to sign for our Firm per procuration from this date. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
Bombay, 18th April 1864. V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

NOTICE.—No applications for Shares in the Khandeish Farming Company (Limited) will be received after the 28th instant from persons in Bombay, or after the 30th idem from those up-country.
24th May 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Memorandum issued under date the 1st December 1863, by the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY offering encouragement to natives of India to proceed to England and there qualify themselves for practice at the Bar, persons in the Bombay Presidency desirous of taking advantage of the Hon'ble MR. RUSTOMJEE's benefaction are invited to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st December next.

Extract from the abovementioned Memorandum.

"The benefits of the proposal are to be open to
One Parsee }
One Hindoo } in Bombay.
One Portuguese }
All of good family connections, occupying a respectable position in society."

It has been resolved by the Committee with the Hon'ble MR. RUSTOMJEE's assent (1) that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually practising the Legal Profession are eligible as Candidates, and (2) that Candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.
NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.
Bombay, 21st March 1864.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL NOTICE.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having decided to allot Sittings in the Cathedral Church, all persons desirous of occupying seats are requested to make application addressed to the Trustees at the Vestry on or before WEDNESDAY, the first day of June next.
By order,
J. DOWMAN,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Cathedral Clerk.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, and days following, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue.*

Also, old and unserviceable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner *Mahi*, Copper and Copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and equipped with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.
R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.
By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईस्ट ईंडया परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the 31st May 1864.
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે પરેસ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बंबे परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાએલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors under date the 18th instant, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on Wednesday the 1st June 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the affairs of the Company since its establishment, and for the consideration of the following subjects,—as also for the disposal of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting:—

I. Appointment of Auditors.
II. Appointing additional Directors.
III. Re-modelment of the present system of management and appointment of a paid Manager.
IV. Modification of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association in so far as TRADING operations are concerned, and limiting the business to BANKING.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE, & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, 23rd May 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints .... ,,	,,

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and uliage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	,, 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,, 15
Do. white do.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,, 38
Green Seal, quarts	,, 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle	,, 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,, 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,, 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	,, 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } Expected shortly.	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,, 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,, 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,, 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	At various prices.
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ¼ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millinery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2¼, 2⅛ and 2⅜.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.

Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
,, ,, Non Plus

,, Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
,, Aunt Sally
,, Ringolette
,, Russian Bear Hunt
,, English Loto
,, Targetta
,, Red, White, and Blue
,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
,, Game of War
,, Puff and Dart
,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
,, Gwalior
,, Hard Lines
,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets...	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.	
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.	
Do. Charms in great variety.	
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.	
Do. Studs in cases complete.	
Do. Signet and other Rings.	
Do. Wedding and Guard do.	
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.	
Do. Solitaires.	
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.	
Ivory do. do.	
Silver Mugs for Children.	
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.	
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.	
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.	
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.	
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.	

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to
Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
Enamel Riding Boots	35	Do. Plain Calf do.	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.—Just arrived from South Australia, per Ship *Northumberland*, and for sale at the stable of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee, (58) fifty-eight well bred Horses, consisting of Carriages Pairs, Buggy Horses, already broken, Racing Stocks, and first class Hacks.

These Horses are for positive sale, as the Owner is desirous of returning to Adelaide.
Byculla Stable, 21st May 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

93 dozen 1 lb. Tins Fresh Oysters.
33 ,, 1 ,, ,, } Spiced. ,,
10 ,, 2 ,, ,, }
46 ,, 1 ,, ,, Lobsters.
352 ,, 1 ,, ,, } Salmon.
194 ,, 2 ,, ,, }
10 Ice King Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
287 ,, Rock Oil.

Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }
6 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 117 Barrels Apples. BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
,, Reading do.
,, Tent do.
,, Argand do.

Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.
By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.

Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay..........Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras...........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta..........Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong......Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.........Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 40
10 ,, ...	,, 15
12 ,, ...	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	26	0
Dessert Forks ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,,	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,,	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	16	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons ,,	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,,	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,,	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

\. The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunnelling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 6 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

	Rs.	
Pear tree 18 inches long each	3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each...	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each...	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each ...	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each ...	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each ...	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches...	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches...	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches...	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches ...	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long ...	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long ...	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long ...	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long ...	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches...	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches...	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches ...	15	0

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *City of Amoy*, Captain McMILLAN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1864.

CONSIGNEE WANTED.—For 17 Cases Sulphuric Acid marked { C & C & W P B, } per *Southampton*, from London; and notice is hereby given that if the above are not applied for immediately they will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain & Owners of ship *Southampton*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOK-KEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W." care Publisher *Times of India*.

WANTED.—One or two ASSISTANT GODOWN-KEEPERS. Apply by letter giving references, and stating salary expected, to "M. H.," office of this journal.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, on the Napean Road, from the 10th June, the House now in occupation of N. Eutichidi, Esq. Apply to

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનચ આેફ વેલચ શીપીગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेलस शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on SATURDAY the 4th proximo at 2 P. M., when the Directors will lay before them their Report of the transactions of the Company for the past year, and other matters that may call for attention.

A. WAKE, for EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

TO LET.—(For 5½ months from 1st June 1864), a furnished HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to.

21st May 1864. NANSEE PARPIA.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) held at the Office of the Managers on FRIDAY the 27th May 1864 at 4 o'clock P. M.

Present.—H. Forman, Esq., in the Chair; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; J. Dodds, Esq.; J. Bulkley, Esq.; Captain Crocket; C. J. Nadershaw, Esq.; T. R. Booth, Esq.; J. Shepherd, Esq.; C. F. Kelly, Esq.; Govind Hurry, Esq.; Jaitha Jewraj, Esq.; Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Esq.; W. Cooper, Esq.; Dr. Reynolds; Narrayen Dinanath, Esq.; and R. F. Young, Esq.

The Managers having read the Advertisement calling the meeting, it was proposed by H. Forman, Esq., seconded by C. F. Kelly, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of 520 New Shares of 2,500 Rupees each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best."

H. FORMAN, Chairman.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed no THURSDAY, the 9th June 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	28	Neptune rises 1.57.	5 23	6 30	4 3	4 36	26th May 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 11. 3.
Sun.	29	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 31	5 10	5 46	
Mon.	30	Mercury rises at 4.58	5 23	6 31	6 21	6 53	
Tues.	31	Mercury sets at 5.36.	5 23	6 32	7 25	7 56	
Wed.	1	Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	8 25	8 53	
Thur.	2	Daybreak at 4h.	5 23	6 33	9 20	9 45	
Fri.	3	Twilight ends 7.56.	5 23	6 33	10 8	10 32	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 21
AGRA	May 17	LAHORE	May 18
ALLAHABAD	May 21	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 21
BANGALORE	May 20	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 21	MEERUT	May 20
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 21
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 21	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

To a certain class of minds permitted by fate to indulge their fancies in daily type anything exceedingly obvious and plain in public affairs is perfectly unintelligible; except as a cloak for horrible conspiracies, artifices, double dealings and plots, they cannot conceive that any very straightforward statement can be put forth by the powers that be. If it is announced that the Queen has a toothache, it is to blind the Emperor of the French or the Great Mogul with respect to the foreign policy of Earl Russell. If Lord Palmerston is said to have had a good day's shooting—a further extension of the game laws may be expected and a bloated aristocracy is scheming against the liberties of poachers. Unheard of crimes lurk behind a Chancellor of the Exchequer's sore throat—and a twinge of the gout in a Ministerial toe is a sign of the times not to be neglected. So now the cheap press of England and the *Times of India* are all agog at the sudden departure of Garibaldi from the odoriferous residences of the Great British unwashed, and the perpetual killing of fatted calves by our hospitable nobility. To ordinary minds the reasons given for his sudden flight are so probable in themselves, and they are supported by such an overwhelming weight of testimony, that they bear conviction with them. But the dear old "Tizer" and the "Telly" and the *Times of India* are not to be done out of a plot by anything that comes in so questionable a shape as a reason. A long career in that assembly whose transactions were a short time back compared by our contemporary to a "storm in a tea cup" has naturally disentitled Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone to credibility of any kind henceforth and for ever. Sir J. Fergusson is a Physician with a practice lying among the Royal patients and the bloated &c., and therefore interested to protect the perjury of his patrons; but how comes it, that the sainted Shaftesbury (whose mild suggestion to convert the heathen of India by the humane means of taking "a sword in one hand and a bible in the other" has endeared him to all true Christians) is subjected to the ignominy of having his very emphatic letter to the *Times* of April 23rd ruthlessly lumped with the profane statements of the wily Chancellor and the godless Premier? Can it be that this contribution of the Colossus of Strand Theology to current literature has escaped the eagle glance of our contemporary? Or is it considered that a connection with the bloated &c. warps the veracity of Exeter Hall itself? But, however this may be, certain it is, that a letter signed "Shaftesbury" addressed to the *Times* of the date we have mentioned bears most unequivocal testimony to the truth of Mr. Gladstone's explanation. "Allow me to confirm," it says, "everything that was stated yesterday evening by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. The advice tendered to General Garibaldi was dictated solely by considerations for his health and position." Yet, under the covering of this singularly explicit avowal, our Bombay contemporary sees lurking ministerial terrors and Royal jealousies—statesmen tearing their hair and a monarch gnashing her teeth—the possible downfall of the constitution—and a much respected lady rabid with mortification.

Now will the *Times of India* tell us what authority other than the vague twaddlings of the *Daily Telegraph* it has for the two remarkable statements (put interrogatively) it has thought proper to make with respect to the fear of a too violent popular demonstration, and her Majesty's offence at the honours almost Royal paid to the Italian hero? We have not had the good fortune to meet with it. Perhaps, even if we had, we might not have given much weight to it in the teeth of Mr. Gladstone's explanations. We do not certainly confess to the credulity of the youth who reproved the scepticism of a companion who doubted the word of a showman with regard to a giant being nine feet high on the insufficient ground "that the Carawan itself aint nine feet 'igh," by arguing "that the genl'man wouldn't say it wor if it worn't—would be stupid?"—Yet we did, till we read our contemporary's yesterday's issue with awe and confusion, place some credence in the words of three or four very respectable gentlemen who combined to bear testimony to the same fact. But now that Palmerston & Co. tell us one thing, and the *Times of India* another, our judgment is naturally at fault; and we think it only due to ourselves and the public to demand that the latter should relieve our suspense as soon as possible by either giving us an authority for its harassing surmises, or confessing that they are the offspring of an over-vivid imagination.

Perhaps Garibaldi himself has never heard of the *Times of India*, possibly the terrible name of Gell has no meaning for him. If so the hero may still remain in Caprera happily conscious that he has left the British Cabinet livid with terror, and our Queen in the tantrums: still unaware that the visit of the Prince of Wales to him when he "was most gracious" is capable of the most horrible construction; and that his sudden departure from England is a portent laden with mystery, to an Indian as well as to many an English Editor.

For our part we wish him a speedy and happy recovery from the illness and exhaustion consequent on his unwonted exertions. The jostling of my Lady Bareacres' drums, Mrs. Proudie's conversaziones, my Lord Duke of Omnium's banquets, no less than the jostling of the mob, and the cheers of the people, must have made sad work with the health broken by Aspromonte and worn by a thousand perils and fatigues. For the national credit we hope that we have not killed the greatest hero of modern times with a plethora of the national beef and beer.

Is there no one with leisure and inclination to compose a series of easy lessons in the first principles of constitutional government for the benefit of Anglo-Indian Editors? The political ignorance of some of our contemporaries is so appalling as to seem almost to require an Educational Department to itself; and we would respectfully commend their sad case to the favourable notice of the acting Director of Public Instruction. The first lesson in the proposed series (which ought to be at least as profitable as poor Mr. Howard's school-books) might be entitled: "An essay on the fallacy of the Anglo-Indian belief that personal character is superior to all rules for the protection of the interests of the State." Men in this country are in general so listless or so selfish that they are quite satisfied when a charge of jobbery and corruption brought against any man in a good position is answered by the plea: "Oh! consider his high character!" Few amongst us take the trouble to reflect that the admission in one instance of the claim of a distinguished citizen to be placed above the law constitutes an evil precedent, which, if it be acted upon, may become the cause of unnumbered mischiefs to the State. If indeed this world that we live in were the best of all possible worlds, if we were sure that the Government which rules over us must always be composed of men pure in heart, single in mind, and quite infallible in their judgment of human nature, and that there could by no possibility be flung to the top of society in Bombay a capitalist who was not superior to all merely selfish considerations, and who did not in all cases prefer the good of the public to his own good,—then certainly each inhabitant of Bombay might sit contentedly down under the shade of his own plantain tree, and leave public affairs to the guidance of the divinely perfect beings to whose care his interests had been entrusted by a beneficent Providence. But, unluckily, it is now some six thousand years at least since mankind began looking out for the Utopia which, if the conditions we have stated were fulfilled, would now be a reality instead of a poetical fancy; and from the days of Adam to our own it has made no nearer approach to that ideal state of perfection which presupposes the expulsion of the spirit of evil from this world. No doubt, were it possible to accept the character of public men in place of every other guarantee for their just and fair dealing towards private citizens and the State which the experience of ages has suggested, the best form of government to which men could be subjected would be a paternal despotism. Grant that a perfectly wise and good man can be found to govern any country, and what need is there of constitutional checks and jealous restrictions on the Royal prerogative? Social and political liberty, freedom of religion, equality before the law, in fact all the rights of the people, which it has cost the most civilized nations of Europe many centuries of bloody strife to reclaim from the grasp of tyrannical Kings and Emperors, would be secured at once and for ever to his people by this most excellent ruler of men. But it is sad to think that the perversity of human nature has hitherto denied to the nations of the world the opportunity of enjoying all the manifold blessings which Utopia would confer upon them; and that a compromise is the extreme limit which has yet been attained by that form of government which is supposed to be the most effective in securing the liberties of the people. The question, then, which is raised by the defence the Government of Bombay has set up of the Back Bay Job is, whether this city is now so far advanced in civilization as to be able to make itself independent of all rules, and to rely wholly on the capacity of Government to select men of "character" to execute all the public works which elsewhere would be submitted to the ordeal of competition? We have got thus far in the controversy: Colonel Rivers guarantees the character of Mr. Scott, and the *Times of India* guarantees the character of Colonel Rivers; and our contemporary is now excessively wrath with us because we will not take his word as a sufficient security for the good faith of all parties to the job. The *Times* is as unreasonable as the old woman who went one night to pawn her Bible in order to get a drop of something to drink, and who, when the publican refused the proferred pledge, indignantly exclaimed: "Things have come to a pretty pass, when "people will neither take my word nor the "word of God for a glass of gin." The publican meant no disrespect to the Bible; but it was his custom to sell gin for money, and he preferred the ready cash. In like manner, we find no fault with the character of Mr. Scott, Colonel Rivers, or the *Times of India*, but we say: Here are certain rules laid down for the sale of public property, let them be complied with and you can keep your certificates of character to yourselves. It is absurd to accuse us of making a personal attack on any one, because we refuse to accept "high character" as a proof that the ordinary rules for the sale of public property may be safely dispensed with. We do not insinuate that a man has a bad character when we ask him to put a stamp on any receipt he gives us for money we have paid him. Every man is supposed to be honest till he is proved to be dishonest; but society has found by long experience the evil consequences of trusting to the popular estimate of men's character, and has provided certain checks which in ordinary matters of business give men security that they are not being robbed by their neighbours, and which in matters of great public importance prevent a Government from giving to the most prosperous capitalist of the day—in 1847 this would have been George Hudson—whatever he chooses to ask for, because it has faith in his high position and extensive credit.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH MAY.

Steamer *Arabia* anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH MAY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Bimlipatam.

COCHIN, 21ST MAY.

Steamer *India* from Calicut anchored.

GALLE, 22ND MAY.

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for Australia.

MADRAS, 22ND MAY.

Steamer *Arabia* from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

27TH MAY.

Government Papers, Four per Cent., 3¼ to 3¾ discount.
Five per Cent., 5¾ to 6 premium.
Five and half per Cent., 14 to 14¼ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0⅞d. to 2s. 1d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £2 10s. to £3 per ton.
Jute, £2 10s. to (?) £3 5s. per ton.
Seeds, £2 15s. to £3 per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-6 to Rs. 10-10 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 30 inch, Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-12 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, as. 11 per morah.
Market for Piece Goods steady; little doing.
Market for Twist slightly better.

CALCUTTA, 27TH MAY.

The offices at Rajmahal and Bhaugulpore have been closed. An office has been opened at Peerpoyntee instead. Offices have also been opened at Purnah, Tetaleah, and Darjeeling.

MADRAS.

25TH MAY.

Securities, Fives and a half, 13½ premium.
Fives, 5 premium.
Fours, 3 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Dead Weight, £2 10s.
Light Freight, £3 10s. to £3 15s.
Cotton, £3 5s. to £3 10s.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market, without change.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 pounds, Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 9-14.
Number 40s Mule Twist, good, seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7.

HOME LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

THE obituaries of the past month have included the names of two men each deserving of some comment, as belonging each in his way to times now fast passing away—A. A. Watts and T. P. Cooke. Of the first it may with truth be said that his misfortunes, if they did not like Tristram Shandy's precede his birth, certainly began very shortly after it. His godfathers and godmother had the cruelty to inflict upon him the names of Alaric Alexander. This which might have been comparatively harmless to many persons was to Mr. Watts a source of real trouble through life. Fate cast his lot amid the clash of political warfare, and this at a time when the weapons of that strife were far less polished than happily they now are. The "brickbat and bludgeon" style of controversy was then in full vogue, when if you could not refute the arguments of your adversary it was held good and fair fighting to allude to the rank of his father, the possible misdeeds of his wife's cousin, his own stature, complexion, or Christian name. The weak joint in Watts's armour was too obvious to miss, and the erroneous reading, perhaps originally made in good faith, of his second name as Attila, was a missile which never failed to tell on the unfortunately thin-skinned partisan. These weaknesses of temper were taken advantage of not merely by political opponents, but even—somewhat unfairly—by his fellow-labourers in the *Standard*, and more than once he was induced to write a stinging reply to some article which though laid before him in print had never been published—but was due to the surreptitious use of pen and type by some Puck of the printing house. Watts's antagonistic propensities followed him even into the peaceful pages of the annuals, then blooming in all their glory of glazed paper, gilt edges, and crimson silk; and the curious inquirer who turns their leaves in search of some charade or romance of our English Ovid, Praed, will at times be startled by a column of withering octosyllables from the pen of the Editor, the more to be regretted in that he had the power to fill their place with graceful and gentle verse, when so he chose. A very different class of ideas is called up by the announcement that T. P. Cooke has at length departed. One of the last remaining links between the public and the "old salts" of Nelson and of Dibdin is now severed. Up to an age fabulously beyond that at which actors generally quit the boards did T. P. Cooke continue to chew his quid, hitch his waistband, and dance his hornpipe as William in Douglas Jerrold's Black Eyed Susan; and though naval critics could not repress a smile or a growl, according to the nature of such critics, at the queer mimicry of a court-martial and the amazing caricatures of flag officers in that play, something there was so genuine in much of Jerrold's language, in all of Cooke's presentment, that Black Eyed Susan stands yet proudly pre-eminent in theatric annals, as having achieved a success more durable than has been granted even to the inanities of Lord Dundreary or the stage carpentry of Bel Demonio and the Colleen Bawn. Another class of characters were, to use a French term, "created" by Cooke and his follower O'Smith (real name John—O. assumed as looking mysterious), namely the ghosts and demons which in Frankenstein, Der Freischutz, and similar pieces produced ghostly effects by aid of costume and blue fire; a race of beings intermediate between the spectral illusions which now crowd every music hall and the very material ghosts in Macbeth and Hamlet, who, however—thanks to the words which heralded their approach—were far more thrilling and supernatural.

The tercentenary week has at length run out, and, thanks for once to the weather which kept fine exactly as long as was needed, Stratford has got satisfactorily through its work. A fairly good representation of one or two comedies, in which Twelfth Night showed an Olivia who would have satisfied Charles Lamb, but no attempt at the highest creations of the poet's genius, neither Hamlet, Lear, Othello, nor Macbeth, surely this tells plainly enough what class of memorial England needs and how best, indeed how alone, she can testify her reverence for that mighty genius her debt towards whom she even yet but faintly recognizes. Let us try—it is no easy matter, but few good works are easy—to educate a school of actors fit to personate Shakespeare's characters as well as those of Corneille and Moliere are represented at the Theatre Français. Several very fair revivals, as they are termed—of Shakspeare's plays have been got up at various Theatres, and in all the same defect is visible, a defect inseparable from our present style of demand and supply principles, namely, that the less prominent parts are filled by men visibly and audibly wanting in education. The best dramatic performance of the season has been the School for Scandal, in which the best actors in London sinking for their mutual benefit the jealousies which they would not stifle for their great master's sake combined to give a really admirable personation of that noble comedy. Mr. Sims Reeves was as usual a defaulter, his apology on the score of indisposition being received with ominous laughter, and cries of "soda water," "sleep it off;" but this was the sole exception. Yet even in this performance when Charles Surface gave the toast "Maria," a gentleman in powder, velvet coat, satin waistcoat, all complete, called out "Mar-iar-oo!" The lion's skin could not conceal the bray; and so it needs must be unless a fund can be formed to raise the poorer members of the "sad happy race soon raised and soon depressed—their days all passed in jeopardy and jest" to so much of mental and bodily ease as will give time to study grammar and pronunciation. We might then fairly claim from them some obedience to the directions of a sensible stage manager, and should not have King Henry the Fourth informing the audience that he was shaken and wan with care in a roar that made the upper gallery thrill and with cheeks rivalling in brilliancy those of the clown at Christmas. Melpomene needs the drill-sergeant as much as Mars. The spectacle of Henry the Fourth is really splendid, the battle scene surpassing anything yet attempted in theatric warfare. A bold attempt has been made at the Surrey Theatre, always in high repute as a transpontine home for Shakspeare, by bringing out the second part of Henry the Sixth "for the first time these 270 years!" *i. e.* the first time since it was played by Heminge and Burbage at the Bankside. Mr. Halliwell has just added one to the small heap of facts we have been able to collect as to the man Shakspeare, by finding that he received four yards and a half of "skarlet red cloth" to enable him along with his brother players to welcome with becoming dignity King James 1st to London. Clothes in those days cost dearly and lasted long, buff jerkins were not the only robes of durance, and fancy may not unwarrantably believe this to be the identical scarlet jerkin in which he appears clad in Stratford church, the oil paint of Malone having been washed off and the original colours of the figure and the dress re-instated. After all these pious and loving offices are better proofs of our love than public dinners such as that of Frankfort, where the Germans whom we invited contrived to draw down on themselves a stinging reproof from the representative of Britain, and to induce the Americans to leave the room in a body. This double awkwardness can be paralleled only by the seamanship of an Austrian war-steamer which in entering Ramsgate harbour a few days ago, managed to bump her hull against both pier heads.

Garibaldi has left us, heartily tired no doubt of the never-ending still-beginning orations of mayors and town clerks. We have made him a citizen of London, an act more sadly appropriate than usual when exercised towards a man whose birth-place has been bargained away to that huckster of human lives, the French Emperor. We have made him, moreover, a fishmonger, and for this at least we have the authority of Hamlet, who considers a fishmonger to be necessarily an honest man. The French papers are clumsily sarcastic, and genuinely savage at our reception of the chief, and *La France*, indignantly declaring that such honours are due only to sovereigns, protests that such men as Pelissier or MacMahon would assuredly not meet with them at our hands. This is very true. Pelissier's Crimean laurels do not quite hide from sight the smoke blackened caverns of Algeria; while MacMahon if he seek for honours due to sovereigns must go to the happy land over which as French pamphleteers tell us he is infallibly distined to rule.

The Royal Academy dinner on the last day of April was more than usually interesting in a department where, as a general rule, not to break down entirely is equivalent to a great success, viz., the after dinner speeches. Rarely has post prandial eloquence attained to the dignity and pathos with which Mr. Gladstone recorded his sense of the loss sustained by the arts in the death of William Dyce. The panegyric was valuable not only as an evidence of the speaker's personal feelings, but derived additional importance from his official position. Dyce had the misfortune to die a debtor to the nation. He had received the payment for works in the Houses of Parliament which remain far from complete. True it is that, when the matter was discussed last year in the House of Commons, Mr. Cowper explained that the imperfect condition of the frescoes was due to the honest scrupulosity of the artist who had remodelled his picture again and again, but as death terminated his course abruptly it was well that this public testimony to the worth of the deceased painter should be given by so high minded and highly placed a man as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. To those who knew how Dyce laboured at the chalk and flints of Pegwell Bay for a small gem of a painting in which Donati's great comet was shown, or how many careful rock studies in the Isle of Arran preceded his solemn embodiment of the Man of Sorrows, no evidence was needed to prove that conscientiousness was the very key-note of his character.

The great master of the intellectual school of music has just passed away from us. Meyerbeer, having completed the Scriptural allotment of three score and ten years, died on May 2nd. His great works will be counted on one hand even if we rank among them the Etoile du Nord and his early opera Il Crociato which never took root in England, perhaps owing to the fact that the hero's part was a soprano. Will the composer's papers disclose to us the score of L'Africaine, that "Italia fugitiva," that Will o'the Wisp, that Mrs. Harris of Operas? Or must we with Macbeth and Betsy Prig declare "there's no such thing?" Rossini still remains to us, and in good health, the latter fact being truly marvellous to us who have seen with pitying eyes the voluminous mass of papers, almost as big as an opera, which formed the pharmacist's bill for the unlucky *maestro* after a month's stay at the Bagni di Lucca. One can only hope and believe that the composer follows the policy of Moliere towards his physician. "Il m'ordonne des remèdes, je ne les prends pas, et je guéris."

A product of this Shaksperian year which experience has shown us is likely to be among the most durable is the medal struck by Wyon for Hunt and Roskell from the design of John Bell, the sculptor of the Eagle Slayer and of the Guards Monument in Waterloo Place. The reverse shows a figure of the poet on whose knees two female figures, young of course, though standing for centuries, have laid wreaths, while the third more ambitiously places her wreath on his brows. On the obverse is a profile bust of Shakspeare around which radiate in glory the names of his plays, while at the base his signature, the cramped contortions of which certainly lend corroborative proof to the lawyer's clerk theory, is surrounded by a gracefully formed wreath of wild flowers. It is in this part that the medallist, though no mean master of his art, has fallen most sadly short of the beauty of the original model. The larger dimension and the tender surface of the wax have given the sculptor means to disport himself over this labour of love as he pursued it on the banks of the Dart—it should have been the Avon—to an extent which the medallist ploughing up steel in a London studio cannot hope to emulate, and when all is said we may safely leave Mr. Wyon's wreath to stand upon its own merits.

Of the Royal Academy pictures I have left myself but little room to speak, but a few words must be given to Landseer's powerful, though unpleasing, suggestion of what sepulture has befallen the remains of our last band of explorers. Surely very bad taste is displayed by obtruding on the mind the fact that the forms which living relatives would hold in reverence, which one whom all know would gladly expend toil and money on the chance of recovering, have been probably desecrated and dispersed by savage brutes. Many who would not care did they know that such fate awaited their own corpses will yet turn with disgust from a painting of white bears devouring the frozen corpses of British seamen—say at once of Franklin and his men, for no one can pretend to doubt that they are meant.

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

THE fall of Duppel as you have foreseen was only a question of time, and the newspapers will give you the details and results as to killed and wounded. Severe as they are on both sides, it was only to be expected, when the position was stormed, that the resistance would be a gallant one, and the unprepared state of the Danes, who were surprised as they own, not expecting the assault till night or later, alone prevented a greater slaughter on both sides. It has been a hopeless defence from the beginning. As was to be expected, the Prussians have made the most of their "glorious victory," but the sneers of Europe can hardly fail to mortify pride, which is at present very rampant. The Danish army, or what is left of it, has retired into Alsen, which cannot be defended, and I presume we shall soon hear of the evacuation. Fredericia is also evacuated, and I suppose the Danish army intends to make no further stand or defence; enough has been done for honour, and the rest must remain with the Conference.

That august body has had several sittings. The question of an armistice was first mooted, and has been referred for instructions to the Governments of Austria and Prusia. The representatives of those Governments are therefore not plenipotentiaries, and any question may be referred, and re-referred apparently without limit. In truth the belligerent parties seem for the present to be very indifferent to the Conference, and the intentional delay in sending their representatives, particularly the Prussian, so as to allow of time for storming Duppel, was too prominent a fact to escape comment. It is too soon to expect results of negotiation, for the preliminary discussions, if there have been any, are for the present fruitless of consequences. Nor indeed does there appear much hope of good, the parties in arms, backed as they are by all Germany, feel a confidence in their position which is not easily to be shaken. They have taken their step decisively and with full preparation for the consequences, and are no doubt prepared to abide the result. We shall at least understand, however, what they mean to do with the Duchies, and it will also transpire whether this war is solely on account of the disputed territory, or whether Prussia does not desire, as she appears inclined, to attempt territorial aggrandisement. Enough has been secured in a strategetic point of view, to enable the allies to hold the Duchies without molestation from the Danes in Jutland. Yet it is asserted that the allies mean to occupy it, or part of it, and the abandonment of Fredericia is no doubt consequent on their movements.

Meantime the war may take a new form. The Austrians have sent a small fleet to the Baltic, which, with the Prussian vessels now blockaded by the Danes, will be more than a match for the latter and may lead to new complications. I do not suppose for instance that we or the French would tamely see Copenhagen bombarded, or the Danish fleet destroyed, and upon the tenor of a reply to a message to the Court of Vienna, as to the destination of the Austrian fleet, the movement of our own will perhaps depend. A significant move was made on Saturday morning when the Channel fleet, which was at Portland, weighed anchor, and left for the Downs; and to follow the Austrians would be easy work should they have left: but as I write, the fleet is there, and a northward movement only reported.

What will come out of all this? No one can tell, no one even seems to hazard a guess. France and England are apparently in strict accord, but the "men of action," as the "Times" calls them, have taken their place, and thrown down their guage. Nothing that we have done as yet has had the slightest effect in staying their movements or designs; and what they purposed to do they have done in the teeth of remonstrance and evident defiance of the rest of Europe. I suppose we shall eventually allow Denmark to perish out of the list of nations without striking a blow for our ally and near relative, but the consequences of interference are undeniably momentous and the utmost precaution may well be taken; while the Danes themselves, helpless as they are, seem still to be possessed with a spirit of northern obstinacy, difficult to account for. But for this indeed, the loss of life at Duppel would have been saved, for, having fought enough for honour and with no means of defence left, the army might have withdrawn to Alsen, without a doubt of its courage being expressed.

The latest news from America reports a Confederate success in Louisiana on the Red River. The Union troops own to a loss of 2,000 men and thirty-one guns. The Confederates claim a great victory, the capture of the cavalry-trains and a loss to the Federals of 14,000 men. The next mail may bring particulars perhaps, but little war news that can be relied upon comes by way of New York. So sure as there has been a Federal defeat, and gold runs up, so sure are the reports of Federal victories to be trumpeted in the papers. Grant has not moved against Richmond, Lee with a grim anticipation of battle waits him confidently. I suppose there will be the usual one great battle of the year somewhere, but the season is now open, and with the exception of the fight now reported, and the taking of Fort Pillow by the Confederates, there is no news.

There is an insurrection of Bedouin Arabs in Algeria of a rather important character, and one in Tunis. These, however, do not call for remark.

See how we progress. In spite of short cotton supplies and all the groans of contemplated distress and ruin, the returns of Trade Reports for the last month show an excess of £3,338,195 over the corresponding month of last year. The total being £13,555,674, about 33 per cent. as the City Article shows over that of last year and 40 per cent. over the same period of 62. Thirteen crores and a half of manufactured export in a month! Your native merchants may well wonder, and yet you no doubt are progressing satisfactorily.

Garibaldi has gone, his sudden departure causing great disappointment to many thousands especially in the provinces. He was literally driven away by kindness, and had the people been less eager in their demonstrations and a little more thoughtful as to the General's health he might have been able to prolong his visit with safety and to have satisfied the expectations of all. He promises, however, to return when his health is restored, and fulfil all those engagements he has now been obliged to forego. Garibaldi's farewell address conveys a very pretty compliment to the English, in it he wishes Italy would imitate England in her habits and customs, and heartily invites us to join them in their struggles for freedom and independence, which he frankly confesses will never end until their object is attained.

England has gone mad about Shakespeare; every town, great and small, has its celebration in some shape or other, either in the shape of some dramatic performance, or concert, or founding of charities, or something. The great commemoration has of course been at Stratford, where they have had a very busy week. Banquets, speechifying, plays, balls, have succeeded each other in rapid course, the little town has been in such a commotion as it never experienced in its history before. Shakespeare toasts, plays, medals, even *up* to Shakespeare sermons, and *down* to dinner bills of fare, all that the utmost ingenuity could contrive in order to twist and turn poor Shakespeare's words into mottoes suitable to the occasion was done, and I must say in some cases in a very far-fetched manner.

A novel by an authoress new to fame has appeared, and has met with great success. Miss Edwards has indeed written before, but "Barbara's History" seems as likely to place her among the foremost rank of lady novelists of the present day, as Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret" did her. Already her publishers have offered an immense sum for another work, and indeed "Barbara's History" although not a "sensation story," is full of interest and of power too combined with much humour, and insight into character, and is well worthy the interest it has excited. Miss Braddon's "Outcasts" now appearing in the "London Journal" will shortly come out as a whole, and is said to be the best store she has as yet attempted. Mrs. Henry Wood is busy too with a new story "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," also appearing in numbers, and shortly to be completed. Certainly the press cannot complain of idleness on the part of lady contributors, how they manage to carry on so many stories at the same time, or preserve so well the threads of each is a mystery difficult to solve. A new edition of Mr. Whyte Melville's "Gladiators" has appeared and revived almost as keen an interest in it as when the work first came out. Very powerful and very dramatic is the writing, and shows wonderful research and great care in compiling. Some of the scenes are drawn with a master's hand, as if the writer had thrown himself completely into the life and customs of the period he describes. The end is hurried and wound up as if he did not quite know to dispose of his characters. There is a wholesale slaughter of some, and an utter ignoring of others of whom one wishes to know the fate, which is unsatisfactory, but with this exception the book is one of the best classic romances that has appeared, and holds its own, as more real, and less ideal, with Sir E. Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii."

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD MAY.

AMONG the other English habits and customs which France is so busily imitating, after having so long been equally busy in quizzing them, must be included the newly-imported passion for horse-racing which is now shared, or affected, by all who aspire to pass as the leaders of the fashionable world of Paris. The Emperor, whose long residence in England has made him more than half an Englishman in matters of taste, set the fashion. He lost no time, on arriving at the head of affairs, in introducing the equine tournays that have so long become a habitual interest on the other side of the Channel; and the races of the Bois de Boulogne, Chantilly, Vincennes, &c., which are now attended by all the gay world of the capital, owe their rising popularity entirely to his patronage. He has spent immense sums in the formation of his magnificent studs, and his example has been followed by all who can afford to indulge in this costly species of collection. The Duc de Morny, the principal members of the Emperor's *entourage*, the great capitalists, emulate one another in the acquisition of superior horse-flesh; and all the grandees, of all *regimes*, follow the lead thus given by the chiefs of the official and financial worlds. Of all the capital studs so recently created in this country, and of which nearly all the animals have been brought from England, were chosen by English agents, are tended by English grooms, and ridden by English jockeys, the present able Minister of Finances, M. Fould, has the finest in point of quality, every one of the eighteen horses of which it is composed being a piece of perfection not to be surpassed in its own way, and not equalled by any similar animal even in the Imperial stables.

The Emperor has founded various prizes, and, by his example, has led to the foundation of many others; and as the betting at the various races is rapidly emulating the proportions attained of their English prototypes, the French doings in this line already represent very extensive pecuniary interests.

All the terms in use on English racing-grounds have been adopted here. We have a weekly journal entitled "Le Sport"; and the readers of this sporting chronicle soon grow familiar with "jockeys," "handicaps," "sweepstakes," "gentlemen riders," and all the rest of the shibboleth of English racing literature, and discourse thereof greatly to their own admiration, if not always to that of English ears. We have also a "Tattersall's Francais" in the Rue Beaujon, diligently frequented by the lions of the "Turf Francais."

As the French races usually take place on a Sunday afternoon, the exclusive crowding of Paris thoroughfares incident to the observation of a day especially devoted to "pleasuring" is terribly enhanced on these occasions. Everything in the shape of a carriage, with a host of the *jeunesse doree* on horseback, goes out to the ground early in the afternoon, and drives back at topmost speed for the general dinner-hour, of six. What with the omnibuses and cabs which at that hour are all in the fullest requisition, the Boulevards are absolutely uncrossable on these occasions.

The Emperor generally returns from the races in his favourite Americaine which he drives himself, somebody of his suite perched beside him on the lofty dicky, and a couple of servants behind. The Empress never goes out without her regular array of outriders and postillions; the little Prince never stirs without an array of attendance equally imposing, an escort of cavalry before and behind, and an attendant on horseback at each window. But the Emperor when alone dispenses with every sort of escort. He is a capital whip, and his splendid bays go like the wind when he holds the reins. The other day, as he was driving back to the Tuilleries in his usual rapid style, an old woman, who had apparently grown desperate with long waiting for a break in the ceaseless stream of equipages and riders, made a sudden dash across the road at the very moment when the Emperor was driving by. The silly old creature seemed to be literally under the hoofs of the Imperial horses, and all who happened to be looking on expected to see her run over on the instant. A nervous grasp of the reins, however, sufficed just to keep the horses off her, and allowed her to clear both hoofs and wheels by a hair's breadth. The Emperor's sangfroid seems to be proof on all occasions; and as the old dame, who had so nearly caused him unwittingly to commit manslaughter, turned up on his right he lifted his hat to her with as much of his grave politeness as he would have given to a Duchess.

Paris has seldom seen so gay a spring as the present one. Balls, private theatricals, concerts, and that favourite *melange* of ball and party called "a dancing tea," are keeping the world of fashion hard at work, and sowing the usual harvest for the physicians and hotel-keepers of the favourite watering places. The empress is still giving her Monday evening parties, at which she receives about 700 persons, all chosen by herself, her invitations being so jealously guarded that the Emperor often begs in vain for cards in favour of persons he would like to see at these parties.

Would my fair readers like to know something about the toilettes of their gay sisters at the last of these Imperial soirées?

Her graceful Majesty wore a robe of white tulle, cloudy and vaporous; several depths of tulle over a petticoat of white muslin. The outer skirt of tulle was embroidered with little lozenge-shaped spots in fine straw; berthe and sleeves emboidered to match; a very broad sash, and shoulder-knots, of scarlet riband; a crown of wheat-ears and red poppies; and magnificent necklace of three rows of enormous pearls.

The beautiful Countess de Pourtalés wore a skirt of white muslin, with a *coat* of blue satin. Here I must pause to convey, to your distant hemisphere, the meaning of that word "coat," as now used. Be it known then to all interested in the turning of the wheel of fashion, that certain great dressmakers are trying to bring into vogue a couple of long tails, something like those of a man's coat, which hang from the back of the corsage; they are generally rounded at the ends, and made of the same material as the body; the skirt, in this kind of toilette, being always of some other tissue. Thus the body and pendant tails will, perhaps, be of coloured satin, or silk, and the skirt of tulle, muslin, lace, or other transparent material. The tails, I need hardly add, are richly trimmed, to match the berthe, with lace, quillings, swansdown, flowers, or whatever be the trimming of the neck.

The blue satin *corsage* and tails of the fair Pourtalés were bordered with the delicate leaves and white blossoms of the mountain-ash. A butterfly of diamonds sparkled in her hair, among the flowers of her wreath (of mountain-ash), and round her throat was a river of diamonds upon a narrow blue velvet riband.

The Duchess Poniatowski wore a dress of white taffeta, a single row of small pearls in her hair, and round her neck a row of similar little pearls, tied behind with a mauve riband whose ends fell down over the skirt of the dress behind. The Marchioness de Conegliano wore a dress of white tulle, sprinkled over with tiny bunches of red geraniums, the same flowers mixed in among her hair, and a river of diamonds upon a red velvet riband encircled her throat. Princess de Metternich was in a skirt of white tulle *bouillonee, i. e.* covered with little puffs; over this skirt a twine of straw-coloured silk, drawn upon each side and fastened with bunches of grapes, a necklace of diamonds with enormous emeralds pendant, on a blue velvet riband. Duchess Tascher de la Pagerie wore a dress of white muslin, the skirt trimmed with large pink roses, smaller roses in the *corsage*, pearl necklace, and head dress of roses and pearls. Princess Anna Murat, a very handsome, showy girl, but growing too fat, was in a dress of white tulle embroidered with straw, long sash of wide cherry-coloured silk, a wreath of lilies of the valley, with a butterfly of diamonds. Mlle Haussman, the somewhat notorious daughter of the Prefect of the Seine who is rebuilding Paris after the plans of his Imperial master, wore a dress of white muslin, with *berthe*, sash, and flounce, of cherry-coloured silk, criss-crossed with strawbraid, sewn on flat; a coral necklace and wild flowers in her hair. Countess de Chasseloup Loubat wore a dress of white tulle with silver stripes, river of diamonds and butterflies of diamonds at the waist. Mlle Davillers wore a dress of white tulle, with a coat of blue silk, embroidered with straw, and trimmed with magnificent lace; a whimsical but pretty headdress of short ends of chenille, and a river of diamonds on a blue velvet riband. Two thirds of the ladies wore butterflies, which are just now a rage. They are of gold, silver, enamel, precious stones, or gauze, according to the style of toilette with which they are worn; but as they are beginning to be seen in the streets in great numbers, upon bonnets, it is probable that the grand ladies now sporting them will soon cease to do so. There is a general *furor* just now for real birds, beetles, shells, &c. as ornaments for the toilette. They are used principally as adjuncts to wreaths and clusters of flowers, on whose leaves the small shining blue beetle, the scarlet lady-cow, and especially the Mediterranean sea-snail, iridescent as mother-of-pearl which it closely resembles, produce a very pretty effect.

A famous trial, lately terminated at Monpellier, and which resulted in the acquittal of a M. Armand, charged by his coachman with having attempted to murder him, has suggested a whimsical addition to the cotillion with which a French ball invariably conclude. The coachman in question was found in his master's cellar, with his legs tied together with one one of his master's pocket handkerchiefs, and his hands tied behind his back with a piece of rope. The improbability of any body's employing, as an aid in committing murder, a pocket handkerchief marked with his name in full, was only one of the suspicious points which broke down under the trial; it was also proved by half a dozen persons in the Court, that it was easy to tie one's own hands exactly as those of the coachman were tied; and the evidence resulted in the full conviction of the Court that the coachman had got up the whole affair as a means of extorting money from M. Armand, and the latter was accordingly acquitted. The novel feature just introduced into cotillion, and which is greatly in favour for the moment, consists in the production of bunches of blue, green, or pink ribands, into which the gentlemen insert their hands, keeping the latter behind their backs during the dance, instead of offering them to their partners; the cotillion, thus danced, is called *The Armandine*.

Mdlle. Patti has had a splendid ovation at her benefit. The Opera was crowded in her honour; and such was the gathering of stars and diamonds that the house seemed ablaze with precious stones. The young favourite looked radiantly happy, and surpassed herself; calling forth an incessant stream of plaudits; while, on the conclusion of the entertainment, the stage was literally covered with flowers. She is about to make a tour among the capitals; but is, it is said, engaged here for next winter. This young *prima donna*, born in New York of Italian parents, is now the reigning favourite of the Paris stage.

The new Japanese Embassy is established in the pretty hotel formerly occupied by the Siamese Ambassadors, and which has undergone a thorough cleansing since those disagreeable grandees took such extraordinary liberties with its walls and floors. The names of the new envoys are extremely formidable, most of them having seven or eight, each of several syllables, and each syllable being composed principally of consonants. It seems that the gay little hotel in question, with its large windows looking out on the perpetual movement of the Champ Elysees, across its charming garden, now one mass of flowers and greenery, has narrowly escaped being the scene of a tragedy, two of the Ambassadors having had a little "tiff," they were seen to write something on bits of paper, which were then deposited in a hat. Fortunately, the official interpreter, aware of the meaning of this proceeding, succeeded in inducing the angry grandees to waive the drawing of these lots, which ceremony, according to the Japanese code of honour, would have been followed by the withdrawal of one of the parties in this unique species of dwelling to the retirement of his chamber, where he would have put himself quietly and promptly to death by cutting his stomach open with his sword, according to the rules and practices of "The Happy Despatch."

BOMBAY.

WE are requested by Mr. A. Mackintosh, of the Scinde Bank, to contradict the statement that he has been appointed Manager of the Financial Association.

THE Post Office packets for Port Blair, Andamans, per ship *Euphemus*, will be closed on Monday the 30th instant at 10 A. M.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy came down to Bombay by a special train from Bulsar on Thursday, the 26th instant.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, District Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, has been appointed Acting Resident Engineer of that Company.

WE are now informed that either Mr. H. M. Birdwood or Mr. W. H. Newnham, of the Bombay Civil Service, will be appointed to act as Registrar of the High Court, on the Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Raymond West, on leave to England.

WE learn, from a correspondent at Bulsar, that a wealthy Parsee of Bombay proposes to erect a Dhurumsalla at a place called Bulda Pardee, near Oodwarra, the first landing place of the Parsees in India, where their most ancient fire-temple is situated.

WE beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the dangerous and disgraceful state of the road in front of the Custom House. Last night cases of sheet copper and other packages were lying scattered over more than half the roadway, while neither lights or a sepoy were there to warn unwary travellers.

WE are informed that the Head Assistant Secretary in the Military Department of the Secretariate will in future be denominated the Under-Secretary to Government in the Military Department, as is the case with other Departments of the Secretariate. This post we understand will be conferred on a Military Commissioned officer.

WE understand that the Government contemplate establishing Small Cause Courts at all those places under the jurisdiction of the Presidency of Bombay where a large number of Europeans are residing, such as Sholapore, Nassick, Surat, Ahmedabad, and other places.

A LARGE heap of coals lying on the Carnac Bunder, belonging to Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co., caught fire from spontaneous combustion on Thursday last. Men were engaged the whole of that night and during yesterday in extinguishing the fire, which was only got under last night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday evening at the Morgue, in Camateepoora, on view of the body of a Mahomedan labourer who was accidentally killed by falling from a building in the course of erection in the native town. The deceased was engaged in hoisting a beam, when the rope broke and he fell from a considerable height on the top of a wall and was killed on the spot.

VERDICT.—"Accidental death."

CAPTAIN MITCHISON, a retired officer of the late Indian Navy, has applied to Government to be relieved of the office of Marshall of the House of Correction, to which he was only very recently appointed, on the ground that he finds the duties to be of a very uncongenial and disagreeable nature. Captain Mitchison has requested that he may be relieved immediately, in order that he may be able to leave Bombay for the Malabar Coast by the last steamer of the season, as it is his intention to return to the Neilgherries where he has been for some time past residing with his family.

IRON BUNGALOWS.—The *City of Amoy*, just arrived from England, has, we here, brought out two iron bungalows for the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, both of which are to be erected without loss of time on the property of the Company at Malabar Hill. These bungalows are well ventilated, and are specially made for this hot climate. The roof is supported on iron columns and pilasters, and the walls are to be of brick about 1 foot in thickness. Other bungalows are daily expected per *Leonidas*, *Defiance*, and *Caribbean*.

IT is rumoured that the Bombay Government intend to reduce several establishments under the Zillah Judges. The situations of Moonsiffs, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Sudder Ameens will shortly be abolished and Small Cause Courts will be opened in their stead. Those officers who are held to be incapable of holding any responsible appointments, on account of old age and infirmities, will be pensioned according to the period of their services. This will result in an extensive saving to Government.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—We regret to learn that a fatal accident occurred near Bassein, on Thursday last, the 26th instant, to a Brahmin in the train of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy who had been permitted to ride on the engine from Bulsar to Bombay. It appears that whilst engaged in looking over the side of the engine whilst it was going very rapidly, the unfortunate man fell out of it, and falling under the wheels was instantly crushed to death.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Garibaldi"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Perle D. Hiver"	D'Egville.
Scena Cavatina (Op.)—"Corrado d'Altamura"	Ricci.
Quadrille.—"Simon Boccanegra"	Coote.
Potpourri.—"Charivarri"	Hamm.
Polka.—"Berliner"	Michealio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following Statement, showing the Gross and Net Collections on account of Income Tax and Stamp Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay (including the General and Political Treasuries subordinate thereto), during the month of April 1864, is published for general information:—

Income Tax ...... Rs.	2,32,940
Deduct Refund	502
Rupees......	2,32,438
Stamps ...... Rs.	4,69,816
Deduct Refund	3,432
Rupees......	4,66,384

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1864.

IN the course of a meeting of the Justices of Bombay, convened especially to take into consideration the unsanitary condition of the town, the Calcutta Municipality, as it is called, or Corporation of Justices, comes in for some very caustic but well-founded remarks. One speaker at the meeting remarked that the Lieutenent-Governor of Bengal might, at will, *veto* the proceedings of the Calcutta Municipality; but, if he had observed the working of that august body since its commencement, as we have done, he might have added that it can *veto* its own proceedings and has done so before now, as many of our readers may recollect, if they will but cast their memories back to the election of the Health Officer for the City. But how this Municipality could ever have been expected to work efficiently and in concord—if indeed it ever was expected or wished so to work—is more than we can understand: seeing that it is, as regards the individuals who compose it, the most conflicting and discordant collection of men ever mixed up together in this world. Let any person who knows India and Calcutta take up the list of the Municipality, and consider the social status, the education, habits, manners, country, creed, religion, and caste of its different members, and we shall be surprised indeed if he does not agree with us that a more perfect *menagerie*, of discord, antagonism, and antipathies of class and race, it would be impossible to collect together, even if every nation on earth, from England to Timbuctoo, were to be laid under contribution. And it is this incongruous *olla podrida* of humanity, surcharged with the attraction of repulsion, that the Government expects, or at any rate appoints, to undertake, unpaid, a work requiring the strongest cohesion of wish, motive, and intention amongst the members of the acting body, which can, as will be seen, do little or nothing without the "pull all together." In the very first object of the Municipality, the cleansing and purifying of the City, there is a dissentient feeling amongst the members; the Europeans being determined, if possible, to clean Calcutta, the Natives, as we all know, having no tendency to trouble themselves in the matter, but rather the contrary. If the inhabitants of Bombay get manufactured for them by their Government such an executive body as the Calcutta Municipality, they may sit down in despair, whilst the Justices wrangle, the Europeans amongst them drop off from the meetings, and the whole unite only in borrowing twelve lakhs of rupees.—*Hurkaru, May 20.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending May 15th, 1864.

No. of Passengers 68,108 Amount......	43,177	12	4
Merchandize	91,275	4	9
Total...	134,453	1	1

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

No of Passengers 60,846 Amount......	31,318	1	2
Merchandize...	69,513	6	9
Total...	100,831	13	11

TOORUN MALL HILL AS A SANATARIUM IN KHANDEISH.

Read the following Extract from a letter from Major Oliver Probyn to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated Camp near Sultanpoor, 27th March 1864.

I returned a few days ago from the Toorun Mall Hill, in the Akranee Purgunna, and, as requested by Sir Bartle Frere, now send you a report on it.

With regard to height, climate, and general capabilities of the place as a sanitary station I think there can be no question. The height above the sea level and the variations of the thermometer at Toorun Mall compared with that on the plains of Khandeish have been ascertained, and are noted in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of "Rigby's Report," a copy of which I believe you have.

The hill consists of an irregular plateau of from eight to ten miles long and of varied breadth. On the western side, that which should be selected as a station, there is a beautiful lake of excellent water, of about two miles in circumference. Between the lake and the western face is a flat ridge of hard, gravelly soil, elevated about sixty or eighty feet above the lake, and admirably suited for pitching-tents or erecting temporary pendalls. Baigrie has given me a sketch of this ride, which I enclose; he has taken several other general views of Toorun Mall, which are worth seeing, and give a good idea of the place.

Toorun Mall has, I think, an advantage over Mahableshwur in the following points: There is little or no jungle on the hill, so that there is from all parts, and from the abovementioned ridge in particular, an uninterrupted view of magnificent hill scenery such as is not surpassed by any place in the Bombay Presidency, and the appearance of the bright blue lake, fringed by handsome willow trees, gives a wonderfully cheerful look to the place; this alone is a great recommendation where sick men are concerned. The westerly wind, which is the prevailing one at all seasons at Toorun Mall, is singularly cool and bracing. To the east and south of the lake lie several hills of from four to five hundred feet high, which shelter the environs of the lake from any occasional easterly wind.

I take it that amusement and employment are essential to a sick soldier; and here he can have any amount of roaming about the hill, without having any temptation, and those so inclined may have gardens near the lake—indeed gardens of some kind would be necessary to furnish vegetables.

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The question is how to get to Toorun Mall. Mhow is about 104 miles distant by the following route :—

Mhow to Khull (on the Nerbudda)	34	miles.
Baumungaum	12	,,
Unjer, halting-place	9	,,
Sillawud	14	,,
Patlee, halting-place	9	,,
Bocrat	12	,,
Jerar (ascend the hill), halting-pl.	6	,,
Toorun Mall	8	,,
Total......	104	,,

From Mhow to Khull is the Bombay and Agra road, from Khull to Sillawud a fair cart-track, thence to Toorun Mall a path practicable for mule and elephant carriage. The hill can be ascended easily in four days from Mhow, and tents might be pitched, or temporary pendalls erected, at a trifling cost, at the following halting-places, all of which are healthy and generally suitable.

At Khull, I understand, there are pendalls already; the other places I would recommend for halts are Unjer, Patlee, and Jerar. Unjer is an open, healthy plain, far from the jungle, Patlee is on the Goi river, open and high, and Jerar is on the Toorun Mall plateau above the malaria line. The jungles may be considered safe after the 15th December, and with the moveable column carriage always kept at Mhow, I see no difficulty in transporting the few men that would require change of climate from that place.

Some trifling amount will have to be expended in clearing the overhanging trees on either side of the road, and some other little improvements in crossing nullas, &c. Captain Caddell, in charge of the Burwannee State, could easily get this done.

I have been carefully over the only bad part part of the road from Sillawud to Toorun Mall, and I can safely say that unless one wishes to make difficulties none really exist. Taking advantage of moonlight mornings, men might travel on elephants, should the full Dhoolee carriage not be available. Of course, after the place is fully established, the approaches will be much improved (at a greater expense than is necessary for a first trial), and matters improve in every way.

On the hill, and within six hundred yards of where pendalls should be erected, is any quantity of beautiful loose cut stone, which once formed the inner wall of extensive fortifications. Wood and bamboos are obtainable below the hill. One hundred or more convicts from our jail might be with advantage employed on the hill to assist in building and making a few narrow roads, and I would suggest that instead of an Engineer Officer, who is generally employed on such works, being appointed at first, an Officer who has had some experience with the Bheels should be employed, as it is of the greatest important not to disturb the Bheels by dint of pressing for work, &c.

Politically speaking, the establishment of a Sanatarium at Toorun Mall will do more to secure the quietness of this part of the country than any other measure I could suggest.

The Toorun Mall Bheel Naik tells me that no cholera or other epidemic is known on the hill.

I should like to know as soon as anything definite is settled regarding starting this Sanatarium, as it will be advisable to erect suitable huts for a guard of the Bheel Corps, who will give confidence to the Hill Bheels, and I would at first send a smart Native Officer who has already some aquaintance with the people of those parts.

RESOLUTION.—Major Probyn to be thanked for his communication, and requested to take such steps as he may think best adapted practically to test the value of the place as a sanatarium during the hot weather, and also to ascertain what the climate is like during the rains.

2. He may, in consultation with the Magistrate, expend any sum he finds necessary, not exceeding Rupees 2,000, in providing shelter and improving the waste parts of the roads up, especially the road from the Mhow direction. When that sum is spent he should report what has been done, and state whether more is required.

3. If the Inspector General of Prisons can arrange for them, a few convicts, such as Chinese, or men likely to be useful in providing shelter, and capable of being guarded by a small detachment of Bheels, may be sent up. He should consult Major Probyn on this subject.

4. A medical man should be selected by the Principal Inspector General, capable of treating ordinary disorders, and of making useful observations relative to the medical topography of the place. He should be put at Major Probyn's disposal.

5. If His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief approves, a few men, not confirmed invalids, but selected as likely to benefit by a change to a hill climate, might be sent up from Mhow, with an intelligent Officer, who should be allowed some latitude in making the men comfortable on the hill top. He should be capable of making a useful report on the results of a few months' trial. Public carriage, if available, should be allowed.

6. The Postmaster General should be requested to make temporary arrangements in communication with Major Probyn for a regular postal communication.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*27th May.*)

THEFT.—Radhee, woman, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing one saree, of the value of Rs. 4-8, the property of one Roza Mary, an ayah in the employ of Mrs. Hough.

This case was reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th instant. As the prisoner appeared insane she was sent to the Hospital for examination, and Dr. J. M. Hyslop, who examined her, could not certify that the prisoner was insane.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced her to be imprisoned for fifteen days in the Common Jail, with labour suitable to her sex and condition. As for the restoration of the property, His Worship observed that he could not order it to be restored to the prosecutrix. The prisoner had the saree on her person, and he (His Worship) could not deprive her of it, and send her naked to the Jail.

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Thomas Brown, seaman of the British ship *Matheran*, was placed at the bar, charged with having assaulted John Stewart, chief officer of that ship.

It appeared from the evidence of the chief officer that on Thursday last, at about 11 A.M., as he was trying to get another man aft to see the doctor, when the prisoner laid hands upon him. He did not strike him but used abusive language.

The second mate of the ship and a seaman were then respectively examined on behalf of the prosecutor, but they both stated that they did not see the prisoner put his hands upon the mate.

The defendant denied the charge.

His Worship observed that there was no evidence to corroborate the chief officer's statements, and therefore he should discharge the prisoner. The prisoner was accordingly discharged with an admonition.

DITTO.—Adam Gibson, seaman of the British ship *South Carolina*, was charged with assaulting Henry Sheetcott, chief mate of the said ship.

Mr. Sheetcott stated that at about 6 A.M. yesterday, the prisoner, who is an articled seaman on board the ship, became insolent, and struck him with his fist in the face.

Christian Anderson, a boatswain of the ship, corroborated the chief officer's statement.

The prisoner did not say any thing in his defence, but stated that he had witnesses to produce, who were not in Court.

His Worship adjourned the case until this day (Friday) for the production of defendant's witnesses.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*27th May.*)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—John Steptlon, a European out of employment, was convicted of being drunk, and with having whilst under the influence of certain heavy potations, wilfully destroyed twenty seers of milk of the value of four rupees, the property of a gowlee named Nuthoo Khimjee, and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

A VERY PETTY THEFT.—James Townsend, another European seaman out of employ, was convicted of stealing a box and a pipe from the shop of one Caitano Antonio on Thursday the 26th instant.

From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that the articles in question were missed from a case in the shop, which is situated at Byculla, and in an hour afterwards the prisoner was arrested by the police whilst in the act of offering them for sale near the Byculla Branch Post Office, to a baker.

The prisoner claimed the articles as his own, and declared he had bought the box from a hawker on the Dongaree Green. His Worship not being satisfied with this defence, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.—Three policemen, named Essoo Gungajee, Rowloo Dewjee, and Visram Sonoo, were placed before His Worship charged with having received a bribe of five rupees whilst in the execution of their duty. As they expressed a wish to employ counsel to defend them, the examination of the case was postponed till Monday next, the 30th instant, and they were remanded on their own recognizances in the sum of two hundred rupees each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your impression of the 23rd of May, instant, in the report of the proceedings in the Police Court on that day, you stated at the end of the report of the Criminal Intimidation Case, part heard before Mr. Leeke, that the prisoner was remanded on bail, which would give the impression that our client, Sorabjee Pallonjee Mherjee, the defendant in that case, was there in the custody of the police authorities.

This is quite contrary to the facts, our client having only been summoned to the Court had of course to give no bail for his reappearance.

As the insertion in your paper may probably injure our client we hope you will publicly correct the error into which your reporter had led you.—Yours truly,

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

26th May.

BENGAL.

THE Secretary of State has decided that the Income Tax demanded from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal is to be paid out of the stipend of six lacs of rupees allowed the Nawab and not from the Nizamut Fund.—*Englishman, May 21.*

WE have been asked to notice the safe arrival of the ship *Childwall Abbey*, Captain Banks, at Liverpool one of the *Sea Horse* line-of-packets after a speedy passage of ninety-five days.—*Id.*

IT is our constant boast that we, the British, have, amongst other benefits which our rule has conferred upon this country, abolished the barbarous and inhuman practice of *Suttee*, or widow-burning; it is the constant endeavour of the Natives of remote or obscure independent States, to shew that we have not killed, but have only "scotched" that hideous and cruel rite. Although this is sufficiently proved by the various cases of *Suttee*, which are from time to time reported in the public journals printed in the English language, yet we are very much inclined to think that matters, as regards this crime, are even much worse than they appear, and that the larger proportion of *Suttees* never come to the knowledge of the Public or the British Indian Government. And even as regards those cases which are known to have occurred, we may remark that although the crime, the place of its being committed, and the persons engaged in it, are given to the Public, yet we never hear of the punishment which ought to be inflicted descending upon the heads of the perpetrators, who appear to escape, favored by sacerdotal influence and protection. One local cotemporary has reported a case of *Suttee* which has recently occurred up country, and we will be bound to say that this is probably all that will ever be heard of the matter.—*Hurkaru, May 19.*

THERE will be no ball or other festivities at Government House on the 24th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day; and in fact, the Indian Government having gone to Simla, and the Bengal Government to Darjeeling, there is no person here to give or to preside at any official entertainment of the kind, neither, as we are glad to hear, is there to be any gathering of troops at the Presidency from Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, as on all previous anniversaries of the Queen's birth-day, when some soldiers invariably lost their lives in honor of the occasion. As, then, there is to be no Government House ball on account of the absence of the Government and no review on account of the heat, we would be allowed to express a hope that this is not to be the only portion of Her Majesty's dominions in which no honor is to be done to her birth-day, but that the Government will appoint some day in the cold season when it shall be celebrated with due enjoyment and display, and we would also hope that for the future be the Government in or out of Calcutta, the Royal Birth-day will be kept in the cold weather. Common sense indicates the advisability of such an arrangement; and, besides, we have a precedent for it, which was maintained for sixty years, during which long period the birth-day of George III., which was kept in England in June, was celebrated in the cold season in India. Some day in December or January should be selected, when the weather is such that the British-born subjects of Her Majesty in India can amuse and recreate themselves in-doors and out-of-doors, which they cannot do in either, during the burning month of May.—*Id.*

THE SHAKSPEARE BANQUET.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE first act of the Stratford-on-Avon farce was performed with tolerable success. The affair was pretty much what might have been anticipated, barring a few touches of drollery refreshing to the mind of jaded pilgrims to the shrine of Shakspeare. The little town of Statford was, of course, in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy. We need not say that admiration for the immortal Bard was one of the least of the causes that contributed to it. Every individual citizen of the little town felt himself exalted into a position of the highest national importance. Every individual female who could afford a smart bonnet and a balloon-like expanse of crinoline rejoiced to know that now at length the seven days' tomfoolery, so industriously puffed in town and country advertisements, was actually begun. Then too there was the exhilarating consciousness that a goodly number of visitors by road and by rail were pouring into the town, about to be heavily mulcted —not to say fleeced—by those disinterested worshippers of the great Bard, the publicans and tradesfolk of Stratford-on-Avon, and the members of the Shakspeare Committee. Last, but not least, there was that never-failing British stimulus—beer. We mean nothing personal to his worship the Mayor of Stratford, and Chairman of the Shakspeare Committee. Flower's beer is proverbially good, but we do not insinuate that it was his particular brew that imparted a general air of "fuddle" to the populace of Stratford, and diffused a beery odour along the classic banks of Avon. The streets were like a fair. Banners waved from every corner; peripatetic music tormented the ear; hawkers sold programmes of the coming week's work just as they bawl out the lists of the names, weights, and colours of the riders on the racecourse; old women pestered you with "Shakspeare's patent scented cigar-lighters." From every available shop-window, the portrait or the bust of Shakspeare arrested your attention by an insinuating leer or an imposing stare, according to the taste and judgment of the artist. One privilege that can be enjoyed by friends at a distance we feel it our duty to make known to our readers. Persons planting small oak-trees in honour of Shakspeare in any part of England can procure water to moisten its young roots from the river Avon at a moderate charge per gallon. The idea is ingenious and thoroughly Stratfordian, but we do not imagine the demand will materially lessen the volume of the stream of Avon.

The pavilion has been often described. It is, internally, a really handsome building. The Shakspeare Committee went to work bravely. It was, in point of fact, "neck or nothing." A small edifice like a cage can only contain a small number of victims. To secure a really good haul your net must be large. So the Committee built a pavilion big enough to swallow any conceivable quantity of prey. It was a rather dangerous game, for if the pavilion did not fill, not even the exorbitant charges for admission could make the speculation pay. The ample accommodation was, however, a great comfort to the visitors. The general plan of the edifice is that of a theatre, with a good-sized stage, and an immense area allotted to pit, boxes, and galleries. On the present occasion, the pit was covered with tables. There were also tables on the stage for the "professionals," male and female. A raised table or dais for the grandees crossed the part of the pit furthest from the stage. Above were tiers of benches, occupied by the choir and by newspaper reporters. It was hoped that the boxes would be crammed with frugal admirers of Shakspeare unwilling to pay a guinea for an indifferent luncheon, but anxious, at the cost of five shillings, to see that luncheon eaten by others. But the attendance in that quarter was very meagre. For the most part, only one row of faces, stamped with an expression of weariness and disgust, fringed the spacious amphitheatre. The banquet itself was pretty well attended, and the presence of showily-dressed women made the place gay. The food was not objectionable. The chickens were perhaps less skinny than usual, the tongues were not tougher, the lobster salad was not snatched from you more frequently than is the custom by a zealous waiter catering for a hungry gentleman at another table. The ornamental devices solicited, if they did not deserve, attention. One ornament was impressive—a tiara of china trays, "small by degrees and beautifully less," terminating at the top in a solitary orange. Shakspeare's bust, in imitation bronze, dark as his own Othello, mounted guard over calvesfoot jelly and mashed potatoes. The handles of the knives were prettily engraved with the Shakspearian visage. Even the bonbons were decorated with the portrait of a gentleman with a high forehead and a peaked beard. As for the bill of fare, it was a masterpiece. To the name of each dish was appended a verse or two culled from Shakspeare. Poor Shakspeare!—is there, can there be, a lower depth reserved for you? An instance or two may suffice:—

ROAST TURKEYS.

Why here he comes swelling like a turkey cock.—*Henry V.*

DUCKS.

O dainty duck!—*Midsummer's Night's Dream.*

GALANTINES OF TURKEYS.

The Turkish preparation.—*Othello.*

DINNER ROLLS.

The Roll! Where's the Roll?—2 *Henry IV.*

We think the list of which the above are samples might have been amplified—*e.g.*

BILL OF FARE.

Masters, what cheer?
Faith, as cold as, can be!—*Taming of the Shrew.*

MUSTARD.

The mustard was nought.—*As you Like it.*

FRUIT.

He dies that touches any of this fruit.—*As you Like it.*

WINE.—(N. B. Champagne for the principal tables, gooseberry for the rest.)

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths!—*Othello.*

Let us now quit the vulgar ingredients of the feast, and listen to the speeches. Lord Carlisle is an amiable man, and has usually plenty to say. What he does he does easily, and does it well. It seemed, however, last Saturday that the grandeur of the occasion almost overpowered him.

His Excellency rose equal to it, but the mental and physical exertion was prodigious. The emphatic quivering of his lordship's frame, as he rose on tip-toes at the end of each sentence, almost led unsophisticated observers to imagine that he was about to soar into the air. The allusion to the great "quadrilateral" of the poet's works—*Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth,* and *Lear*—appeared one of the most successful hits in the speech. We do not know why, except that "quadrilateral" has a sonorous sound, and that a good many present did not know what his Excellency meant. However, that may be, the illustration brought down the house. The Archbishop of Dublin returned thanks for the clergy, in a speech chiefly remarkable for deep dejection of manner. Finding himself insensibly gliding into the sermon he was going to preach next day, the Archbishop wound up rather abruptly. Allowance must be made for a prelate possessed of brains, who finds himself stuck up on a dais in a theatrical pavilion amidst a heterogeneous regiment of Shakespeare-worshippers. As for the clergy on the Shakspeare Committee, with blue and silver scarves over their black coats, they resembled a group of disorderly undertakers, who had plundered a milliner's shop on their way home from a funeral.

The speeches in connexion with the army and navy do not call for remark except that Lord Shrewsbury, if we understood him rightly, announced himself a near relative of the Talbot that figures in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, and appeared to think he was on that account specially entitled to attention. As usual many of the speeches were insufferably long. Sir W. Frazer, who proposed "the Drama," expatiated on his juvenile partiality for the stage, as if it were an unusual thing for small boys to like play-going, and declared that in his opinion the smell of orange-peal and ginger-beer was more delicious than the odour of honeysuckles or violets. We wonder Sir W. Frazer did not favour the company with romantic recollections of oysters and bottled porter after the play, winding up with an ugly row with Policeman X on the road homewards. Mr. Creswick returned thanks for the drama in a very good speech. One or two paragraphs were as good as any delivered on the occasion. The misfortune was that Mr. Creswick blundered into the room where Mrs. John Shakspeare was confined, and had the greatest difficulty in getting out of it. He *would* dwell upon the cry uttered by the new-born babe exactly three hundred yers ago, and seemed to think it was a particularly curious thing that nobody was aware what a remarkable person the new-born baby would ultimately turn out. With the exception of this sudden plunge into midwifery, and the unnecessary length of the oration, Mr. Creswick performed his part very creditably.

The funniest feature of the banquet was, perhaps, the address in honour of Shakspeare presented by a young German professor of the name of Leitner, on behalf of his Fatherland. Professor Leitner, who looked like an intelligent usher at a respectable boarding school, spoke extremely well. To be sure, the reception he first met with was not encouraging. "Speak up!" and "We can't hear you!" in accents of impatient disgust, are greetings embarrassing to a foreigner making his first appearance in public on an English platform. But Leitner persevered and, backed by the sympathizing glances of three fellow-countrymen from Frankfort, who, with himself, formed the deputation from Germany, gradually roused himself, to the requisite pitch of enthusiasm, and "spoke up" to the satisfaction of pit, boxes, and gallery. His concluding "Hail" to the memory of Shakspeare was electrical, and the enthusiastic professor fell back into the arms of the deputation from Germany amidst a whirlwind of applause. Then rose, majestic in the consiousness of his responsibility, Flower, the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, in full-blown dignity, with blue and silver scarf wrapped round his stalwart frame, and a Shakspeare medal of genuine electro-plate dangling from his button-hole. It was a tremendous moment for the Mayor; the honour of Stratford and the fame of Shakspeare were alike entrusted to his keeping. His anxious fellow-citizens watched his every movement with mouths and eyes wide open. We are happy to say that the Mayor acquitted himself well. He prudently eschewed flowers of rhetoric, and if he talked pompously, what he talked was sense.

At the proper time, his Worship exhibited to the assemblage the congratulatory address from Germany. The document looked like a page from a gigantic illuminated missal. It glittered with all the colours of the rainhow, and as the mayor exposed it to view in uplifted hands, first on one side, then on the other, the ladies and gentlemen present shrieked with delight. The pretty colours had a great deal to do with their enthusiasm. In the course of his speech acknowledging this august tribute from German Fatherland to the great shade of Shakspeare, the Mayor took occasion to make an important announcement. He had just received a telegram from a distant town in Russia, the name of which contained so many consonants that he could not pronounce it, tendering respectful homage to great Shakspeare's name. We do not wish to be ill-natured, but cannot disguise our suspicion that this telegram from a remote Russian town with an unpronounceable name was nothing more nor less than a malicious hoax perpetrated by a member of the Committee of the London Shakspeare Festival.

After this came the toast of the "Poets of England." It was proposed by Sir Charles Mordaunt, whose countenance indicated, first, surprise at finding himself at the banquet at all, and, secondly, perplexity at having been induced to make a speech there in behalf of the poets.

Lord Houghton, who returned thanks, restored the company to wakefulness by a mirthful allusion to the glee of "The Spotted Snakes," selected by the Shakspeare Committee, with their usual felicity, to follow the toast of the poets. Then he addressed himself to the subject in hand, and was really so eloquent above Shakspeare, and was or appeared to be, so much in earnest, that it actually made the Committee bashfully raise their heads and for a moment dismiss the fatal conviction that the festival was a joke. Unluckily, the toast of the poets referred only to England. We had poets of Scotland and of Ireland, and those of America and the world, at large. To listen to speeches proposing and acknowledging the health of this topographical catalogue of modern poets was too much for us, and we fled from the scene with precipitation. It is very likely that there have been some connected with this Festival who only attended it to do honour to Shakspeare; but we cannot deeply regret if the personal notoriety which many have sought for should prove the reverse of agreeable, and the pecuniary profit of the speculation turn out to be infinitesimally small.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

(From the Times.)

THE present prospect of the Confederates in this fourth year of the Civil War are certainly brighter than they ever were before. In the South-West the Federal expeditions have everywhere miscarried, and one considerable victory has been added to the military achievements of the South. The recent battle in Louisiana is admitted to have cost the Northerners at least 2,000 men, besides the whole of their artillery, and nearly the whole of their train. In Mississippi a combat on a smaller scale ended also in a defeat of the Federals, with a loss of several hundred prisoners. In Tennessee the progress of the Confederates, if less decisive, has been still more remarkable. There they have regained some of their old positions, and, for the first time in the history of this contest, have recovered lost ground. Mr. Seward used to delight in telling us that if the advance of the Federals had been slow, it was at any rate sure, and that the arms of the North had never receded from territory once occupied. But this boast must now be omitted from his diplomatic circulars. The control of the Mississippi is again in Southern hands. General Forrest has captured Fort Pillow, and is threatening Memphis, nor is it supposed in New York that the worst has yet been heard of the designs of this enterprising commander. In the meantime, while the fortune of the war has thus been running against the North in remoter districts, the critical hour is fast approaching in Virginia. The roads have become passable with the brightening weather; General Grant has proclaimed aloud his resolution of advancing, and in a few days he must either recall his words or measure his strength against a most formidable enemy on fields hitherto fatal to the Federal arms. Of the Confederate preparations in these quarters we hear, as usual, but little. That the Southern armies, however, will be found ready for battle we may be perfectly sure; that they must have been inspirited by the recent successes of their comrades is equally certain; and it was reported in New York that the Confederates were confident of their ability not only to repel Grant, but to make him pay dearly for his invasion.

It is not, however, from these indications that we should be disposed to draw our chief auguries in favour of the South. There are ups and downs in all wars, and nothing has yet occurred in this campaign to promise either belligerent a material superiority over the other. A Federal victory on the Rapidan would furnish a counterpoise to the minor reverses on the Mississippi. But, as at every conjuncture of this protected war, the North stands to lose far more than it can possibly gain. If Grant, contrary to the convictions of his opponents, can win a pitched battle in Virginia, the success will lift New York from its despondency, appease the popular discontent, and reduce the price of gold, but it will probably do nothing more. If it should enable him to advance, it is by no means sure that his advance could be continued to Richmond; if he should reach Richmond, it is anything-but certain that he could effect the capture of the city; and if his triumph could be carried to this point, the result would not be even the possession of Virginia, still less the conquest of the South. On the other hand, we are assured that a defeat of the Federals in Virginia would be followed by panic and convulsion in the great cities of the North, and that if Grant is beaten we may expect an outbreak of disaffection, and an irresistible clamour against the conduct and policy of the war. We have seen so much of the tenacity of the North, and of the rapidity with which it recovers confidence after disaster, that we should be slow to speculate on such results; but it is plain, nevertheless, that some influence, hitherto inactive or repressed, is at length operating upon the people in favour of compromise or peace.

No observer of American affairs can fail to have been impressed by the remarkable divisions in Congress on the case of Mr. Long. This gentleman, a representative of the State of Ohio, had not only made a speech in favour of peace, but had distinctly recommended the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He had proposed, in short, that the seceding States should be allowed to have their own way, that the dissolution of the Union should be accepted as an accomplished fact, and that the North should desist from the prosecution of a hopeless war. On this the Speaker moved his expulsion from the House for treason, and such a vote, however arbitrary it may appear to us, would probably have been carried almost without opposition a year or two ago. Now, however, things have changed. It was first found impossible to carry a motion against a member who, in supporting Mr. Long, had even surpassed him in boldness of opinion. Then, after a week had been consumed in debates and delays, the motion for the expulsion of Mr. Long was exchanged for a simple vote of censure upon him, and even that vote was only carried by a majority of 10 in a House of 150. We cannot but consider these proceedings as more ominous of political change than any events of the campaign.

It is difficult to say that convictions may be at work upon the people of the North, but the letters of our Correspondent show that financial perplexities and social embarrassments are at length beginning to make themselves felt. Mr. Chase has hitherto succeeded in carrying on a most expensive war without taxation. He has laid on very few taxes, and those few have not been paid. His Excise Duties proved a total failure. His Income Tax produced him less than 100,000*l.*, in place of some 30,000,000*l.*; in fact, he got little or nothing except from Customs. He now says that 100,000,000*l.* a year must be raised in some way or other from the pockets of the people; and even this, if it could be obtained, would defray little more than half of the current expenditure. It is not impossible that alarm may be felt at these prospects and these avowals, nor will the difficulty when it occurs be very easily escaped. Immigration saves the North from impoverishment in the case of men. The actual demand for labour, and perhaps the prospects of military adventure, suffice to attract to America the surplus population of Europe in spite of the clouds which gather over the future. It is enough to know that on the other side of the Atlantic a recruit for the army is worth 140*l.* down, and a labourer can earn in a day more than a week's wages on the European scale. No more is asked. These allurements draw cargo after cargo across the ocean, and the waste of menis partially supplied. But money cannot be procured in like manner. A day must come, as even Americans are now discerning, when catastrophe will follow collapse, and when it will be no longer possible to indulge in war without paying dearly for the privilege.

At the same time it would seem that the working classes are becoming disaffected, and if they have not yet actually charged their sufferings to the account of the war, they cannot long avoid that conclusion. They complain bitterly of the reduction in their wages occasioned by the depreciation of the currency. They say that the value of money has fallen far more considerably than wages have risen, and that their employers are not disposed to make the adjustments fairly required. They declare, too,—and the fact is worth noting,—that though they are not directly taxed, and are supposed to enjoy exemption from such burdens, taxation falls upon them in the end, and that whatever is paid by the classes richer than themselves is recovered from the prices charged on the necessaries of life. Such is now the state of things in the great cities of the North. That it may compel the Federals to reconsider their policy of war to the end is certainly not improbable, and that it explains in some degree the late proceedings in Congress we may venture also to assume; but it would be permature to speculate with confidence on the future while events which might render the whole prospect clear may at any moment occur in Virginia.

THE CONFERENCE.

(From the Times.)

THERE are many who when they are told that the Conference meets again to-morrow will only think that a solemn and well-intended but useless ceremony is to be repeated, and that England is to persist for a time longer in the unappreciated and almost ridiculous task of peacemaker. The German Powers have certainly given but too much reason for the depreciation of the assembly which now resumes its sittings. They have shown that neither respect for treaties, nor regard for the traditional alliance between England and themselves, nor generosity towards a week State, nor a sense of shame in attacking it, nor a fear of endangering the peace of Europe has been sufficient to restrain them from gratifying their pique against the Danish nation, and endeavouring to earn a cheap renown by crushing its armies. At last we may truly say the cup of their wrong doing is full. They have not only occupied Holstein as a part of the German Confederation, but they have overrun Schleswig, with they have legally no more to do than with Kent. But, as if this were not enough, they have now advanced beyond the limits of the Duchies. Fredericia is abandoned before their legions, which have pushed into Jutland, and are now reported to have imposed a war contribution on the inhabitants, to be paid in 48 hours. They calculate on pursuing the broken remains of the Danish army into Alsen, and possibly into Funen. The desperate courage of the Danes favours the plans of their pitiless enemies. Prussia and Austria could wish nothing better than that the Generals opposed to them should be forced to hold their positions through fear of the wrath of Copenhagen, and that a King and Cabinet should think an overthrow better than a retreat. The German Powers, to whom success is a rare gratification, have been too successful to turn back at the bidding of justice or prudence, or anything but a manifestation of superior force; and if they persevere there is nothing to prevent still further victories, involving even the destruction of the Danish nationality. Denmark proper may be said to be in their hands. They are spreading over Jutland, and from the Jutland coast they can cross into Funen, and thus occupy one of the two chief Danish islands. Nor is there any reason that they should stop there. An Austrian squadron has passed up Channel; it may well be that the campaign, if continued, will extend into Zealand itself, and the alleged wrongs of Germany be avenged under the walls of Copenhagen.

When high-handed Sovereigns, not accustomed to much loyalty at home or any great triumphs abroad, see the opportunity of winning popularity and military credit at the same time, it is not wonderful that they should yield to the temptation. Only the fear of sharp intervention by some great Power, capable of inflicting humiliation, is likely to restrain them. This deterring force has been wholly absent on the present occasion. Lord Russell did, indeed, speak loudly, according to his wont but the only effect of this was to bring about the calamities he sought to avoid. The Danes thought they would have a protector; Germany knew they would not. The natural tendency of a week State to rely on its neighbours, and to think that good will and amity mean an alliance offensive and defensive, was exemplified in the confidence with which the Copenhagen Government appealed to arms. The Germans knew better. They were aware that though England might as was in the case ten years ago, enter into a war when some great and paramount interest, involving the fate of Europe, was at stake, public opinion would not consider the transfer of a province to so inert a body as the German Confederation a sufficient reason for drawing the sword. That England would not fight was from the beginning plain enough. The press was against war; it was certain that the House of Commons would be against it; the Cabinet itself could hardly have seriously entertained it. Thus encouraged the German powers persevered, and the result shows that they judged with sufficient discernment. It would require something more than the mere occupation of the Duchies and the expulsion of the Danish army from the mainland to bring England into the strife. Hence the diplomacy of our Minister has been in vain, for his expostulations have been disregarded as those of a Danish partisan, and his threats as the utterance of one unable to move a ship or a regiment.

It may be, however, that the two Powers count too far on the forbearance of England. A nation like ours is generally guided in its policy by a calculation of what it can effect and what it must fail in. The invasion of Holstein and Schleswig by Germany was a movement which could only be opposed by England putting forth all her strength. The way was open, and must be defended by large armies prepared for a regular campaign. No doubt England, together with Sweden, might have successfully held the Dannewerke; but public opinion in England would never have sanctioned the waste of so much blood and treasure in such a cause. Now, however, the case is different. The Germans have occupied the mainland of Denmark, and are suspected of a desire to make themselves masters of one or more of the islands. This last design could easily be prevented by the presence of an English fleet, and though we would still counsel a peaceful mediation, the knowledge that the Channel Fleet is in the Downs and ready to sail at 24 hours' notice should warn the German Powers that we have the power at very slight cost of protecting the independence of part, at least, of the Danish possessions.

But, in an enumeration of the reasons which have led to the obstinacy of the German Powers, it would be wrong to refrain from noticing the position of France. For some reason best known to himself, the French Emperor has thought fit to encourage, or at least to avoid discouraging, the pretensions of Germany. His Majesty is not so much the friend of Prussia and Austria as the patron of the minor States, the friend of German nationality, the Liberal statesman who would settle the future of the Duchies by a *plebiscite*. Yet for the two great Powers also he has kind words, and is even said to have congratulated the Prussian army on the fall of Dybbol. The influence which the Emperor possesses in Europe, the belief that on the Continent no war is possible without him, and the fact that our own pacific policy was in a great measure the consequence of Napoleon's disinclination to stir have filled the Germans with the notion that France is on their side, and that consequently they need fear no check. Yet it is not difficult to see a sufficient reason for the French Emperor's conduct. The irritation against England caused by the rejection of his Congress may have had some effect, but there are doubtless other and more weighty causes. It would be an affectation not to allude to the darling wish of every Imperialist—the extension of France to its former boundaries by the possession of the left bank of the Rhine. That this is especially the desire of Napoleon III. he would probably himself not think of denying. This standing danger ought to warn the Germans how they weaken the bonds which join them to England; it ought to teach them that France can never wish them to pursue any policy but one which will so weaken them as to compel them to part with the most historic and famous portion of their soil. Can they not imagine that the half-encouragement they receive in this affair is intended to widen the breach between them and the people of these islands? The events of the last few years have produced an estrangement between the people of the two countries which, if not remedied, will turn to a settled antipathy. The conduct of Prussia in the Crimean War, the Hungarian and Italian policy of Austria, the Russo-Prussian alliance of last year for the repression of Poland, not to mention other trivial but not the less irritating occurrences, have caused such a feeling in this country that we verily believe, if it were not from regard to the independence of Belgium and Holland, nine Englishmen out of ten would see the French in Cologne with the most complete indifference. We sincerely regret this state of things, and hope that wisdom will at last visit these self-willed Sovereigns and their subjects. They are now breaking up that mutual confidence and respect which have, much more than armies, preserved the peace of Europe. A time may assuredly soon come when they will repent the example they set of annexing provinces by force. If the Danes succumb in this unequal struggle, they may be sure that the day of retribution awaits their enemies.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE.

(From the Spectator.)

EVERYBODY is laying hands on some scrap or scraps of Shakespeare. Even Messrs. Moses and Son are found amongst the number of his admirers, and have issued a testimonial highly honourable to him, containing a catena of passages to prove that Shakespeare understood clothes, and that their establishment at the Minories may in some sense be regarded as a training-school for the study of the poet. They quote the saying of the foes of Coriolanus, that "his clothes made a false report of him," as a proof of Shakespeare's value for the expressive power of clothes. At all events they hold that clothes make a true report of Shakespeare, and they gather up conscientiously the references to clothing from every corner of his dramas. The purveyors of the dinner at Stratford-on-Avon the other day seem to have indulged in a similar fancy. With beautiful and classical taste they selected a line from Shakespeare to illustrate each heading in the bill of fare, enhancing the flavour of their "Roast Turkeys" with the appropriate quotation, "Why, here he comes, swelling like a Turkey-cock" (*Henry V.*, v. 1); and of their "Dessert cakes, jellies, and creams," with the happy allusion, "The Queen of Curds and Cream" (*Winter's Tale*, iv. 3). Again, a book has just been published by a Mr. Sidney Beisly on "Shakespeare's garden," in which we have a perfect index to the vegetable physiology of his dramas with the true botanical names appended and the virtues of the flowers discussed. And in the higher regions of thought the same scramble for signs of his approval is going on. Nobody, indeed, as far as we know, has yet attempted to extract a metaphysical system out of Shakspeare, though one gentleman not long ago proved in an ingenious and voluminous work that a deep *ethnology* was the secret principle of his plays. But two books have been published within the last week to show that Shakespeare reflects very closely the teaching of the Bible and is minutely familiar with the slightest peculiarities of its idiom and thought,—the one by the Bishop of St. Andrew's (Dr. Wordsworth), who last Sunday preached one of the Shakespeare sermons at Stratford,—the other by the Vicar of Trowse Newton, and Lakenham (Rev. A. Pownall). Even the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench), who preached the great Shakespeare sermon last Sunday at Stratford, appears by his speech at the dinner to have claimed for Shakespeare a very close sympathy with the spirit of the Church. "There was," he is reported to have said, "an intimate connection between all true art, and therefore especially between the art of Shakespeare, and faith, and if art be dissevered from that faith it must ultimately perish." Dr. Wordsworth goes much further:—"His works," he says, "have been called a secular Bible; my object is to show that while they are this they are also *something more*, being saturated with Divine Wisdom, such as could be derived only from the very Bible itself."

Now, how far is this really true? Of course no one who really appreciates the wisdom and beauty of the greatest of Englishmen will doubt that his picture of earth and man does, *implicitly*, involve a recognition of that divine law of harmony without which human nature would be a mere rank garden of wild passions and lawless tastes. No one who understands Shakespeare doubts the thorough healthiness of his imagination; and a healthy imagination implies a natural obedience to the laws of health. That Shakespeare had studied the Bible well too we do not doubt. It would be very wonderful if one who had so thoroughly ransacked all the popular literature of his day had omitted to study by far the greatest poems and the sublimest traditions open to him, to say nothing of their spiritual authority for his conscience and his faith. But having admitted thus much, we yet think it would be almost impossible to find any great Christian poet whose type of imagination is so entirely and singularly contrasted with that of the Bible,—or in whom that peculiar faculty which, for want of a better term, we are forced to call the thirst for the supernatural, is more remarkably absent. If, indeed, Mr. Mansel's theory that the knowledge of God has given by the Bible is intended to be only "regulative" knowledge, repressive of evil in us, telling us what God wishes us to do or desist from, but not even professing to show Him to us as He is,—if this were true, then perhaps it might be true that Shakespeare's writings are "saturated with Divine Wisdom such as could be derived only from the very Bible itself." But as we apprehend that no criticism misrepresents the Bible more ludicrously than this, as we take it to be the essence of the Hebrew prophecy to awaken and satisfy the insatiable thirst for the infinite and supernatural fountain of life, as we believe that the key-note of every great Hebrew poem is that rapture of spirit which sees all nature and humanity as a sort of earthly transparency through which the divine Will is shining with an almost intolerable glory,—as we hold that unrivalled as is the poetry of the Bible, there is no such thing as conscious art from its opening to its close, unless it be in very elementary germ in that drama of Job, and the Song of Solomon,—and as we can see little or no vestige of these biblical characteristics, positive or negative, in Shakespeare,—it seems to us that it would be impossible to find a more remarkable example of a genius wide as the world, yet *not* in any sense *above* the world, than our great English poet's. The one English characteristic which Shakespeare has not represented in his poems is the capacity for that intenser religious enthusiasm which, though deep in the national heart, only bursts out now and again under very special conditions.

Even Goethe, a thorough humanist, has his study of the "Confessions of a Beautiful Soul;" but we do not think there is a trace in all Shakespeare of any even imaginative interest in that state of mind which habitually lives in this life as not of it, which feeds on the unseen beauty in preference to feeding on the forms and colours of this fair universe, which rejoices in the Puritan symbolism of Bunyan or the Catholic ecstasies of Saint Theresa or Saint Francis. Shakespeare's poetry seems to us to image, *not* the slightest reaction against Roman Catholicism,—he was born a generation too late for that—but the first luxuriance of the English imagination rooted deep in the rich mould of the Roman Catholic Church after the direct shadow of its supernatural authority was removed. Shakespeare's was probably that most genial and least intense of all faiths,—the faith of the moderate reformed Catholic, which repudiated the authority of the Roman See, and adopted with hearty sincerity the national principle, but retained as the largest, most various, and least incisive form of popular creed, that easy, many-coloured, and richly artistic Christianity which had gradually adapted itself to the shortcomings of all classes of the laity, because it provided a natural relief for every anguish of the conscience and every form of human disappointment or sorrow. It was a faith which fell in rich folds over the trembling spirit of man, covering and protecting the nakedness and the sores which the Puritan insisted on relentlessly exposing and which the ascetic Romanist still more relentlessly aggravated by the private use of moral scourge and horse-hair. No doubt Shakespeare read his Bible, but he assimilated it in his own fashion, quenching its tongues of fire in the lambent lightnings of his fancy, and veiling once more the terrible sunlight of this personal revelations behind that permanent bank of human mist and cloud which multiplies the beauty, while it diminishes the glory, of the eternal sun.

The very essence of Shakespeare's genius—its dramatic nicety—is in remarkable contrast to the poetry of the Bible. One-half of the modern mistakes in criticizing the Bible are caused by forgetting that it is no part of the purpose of revelation to distinguish between the various shades of human character, but only to manifest that eternal light by which all human character must eventually be tried. The Bible distinguishes broadly between the wicked and the good, but takes no pains to distinguish *kinds* of excellence or frailty from each other. The sympathy of the Hebrew poet is with the Infinite righteousness, and trying to gaze upon that sun and to reflect its glory in his heart all conscious distinction between the various *kind* of human goodness or human shortcomings is utterly foreign to his thought. With Shakespeare, on the contrary, it is just the opposite. Human nature is his absolute starting-point. And though the depth and scope of his knowledge of the human heart evidently come from something deeper than mere observation, and would seem to imply a direct intuition of the image of God within man, yet it always seems to be rather the *image* of God which he apprehends than the humiliating touch of the divine mind itself upon our own,—some exquisitely developed and statuesque embodiment of human perfections "how noble in reason, how infinite in faculty, in form and moving how express and admirable, in action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a God, the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals,"—instead of that human nature which the Psalmist, thinking of God, wonder that God had taken any account of, "what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him? for thou hast made him a little lower than the angles, and crowned him with glory and honour. Nothing can be more different than the key-note of Shakespeare's poetry and that of the Bible. In Shakespeare human nature receives fresh touches of glory from the divine, but in the Bible it seems to shrink in abasement before the intense grandeur of the beatific vision. The difference between the two is just the difference between the Psalmist's "Thou hast beset me behind and before, and laid thine hand upon me: such knowledge is too wonderful for me: it is high, I cannot, attain unto it," of which the key-note is self-abasement,—and Hamlet's,

"Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well
When our deep plots do fail; and that should teach us
There's a divinity doth shape our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will,"

— where the Prince gains consolation for the weakness of human nature in thinking of the protecting providence of God. One of the clerical writers on the Biblical character of Shakespeare, to the Bishop of St. Andrew's, quotes a passage from Shakespeare to prove that the frequent metaphors of the Old Testament which describe God as "riding upon the heavens" and "flying upon the wings of the wind" had engraved themselves on the imagination of the great dramatist. His proof is this speech of Romeo's to Juliet :—

"Oh! speak again, bright angel, for thou art
As glorious to this night, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger of Heaven
Unto the white upturned wondering eyes
Of mortals that fall back to gaze on him,
When he *bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,*
And sails upon the bosom of the air."

Whether the Bishop be right or not in supposing the metaphor suggested to Shakespeare by the Bible, it is scarcely possible to conceive its *genius* more completely altered, and even inverted,—changed as it is from a mysterious sign of mighty *invisible* power into one of swanlife beauty and almost voluptuous ease. It is a transformation even greater than that which takes place in the metamorphose of St. Peter's description of the day of judgment into Prospero's reflections on the spell which dissolves the enchantment of the magic isle. "The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also and they that are therein, shall be burned up,"—has suggested, and the Bishop points out, no doubt, truly,—

"And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous places,
The solemn temples, *the great globe itself*,
Yea, *all which it inherit*, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

No doubt the one passage here suggested the other,—but the poetic drift is exactly opposite. Shakespeare is illustrating the dreamlike nature of life, St. Peter its fearful reality. St. Peter is *looking for and hasting unto* the coming of the day of God, where in the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat;" Shakespeare in dreamy meditation is reflecting that life, after all, often seems scarcely more real than the georgeous shapes of a sunest cloud, or the fanciful enchantments of Prospero's isle.

On the whole, we think it would be difficult to find any first-rate poet in whom there is less trace of any literary influence from the Bible than in Shakespeare. The Archbishop of Dublin's remark that the Christian faith needs true art for its instrument, and that true art needs christian faith to keep it in healthy life and growth, is most true,—for Art—which is essentially conscious and finite—soon decays, if it be not constantly rekindled by a faith which is in living communion with the Eternal and Infinite. But Shakespeare's art, though it grows out of a living faith, and out of the modes of thought which that faith had been centuries in training, certainly shows far less of the direct pressure of supernatural influences upon his mind than that of the other Christain poets who most nearly approach him in greatness.

AMERICAN ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND

(From the Boston Courier.)

THE Irish citizens of Charlestown and Boston have been greatly excited this week in consequence of the arrival in Charlestown of 86 young Irishmen from the City of Dublin under extraordinary circumstances. These young men, 102 in all, left Liverpool on February 27 in a steamer for Portland, which reached that city on Wednesday morning, March 9. The men took an early breakfast and then landed. A few of them strayed away from their companions, but the remainder came on to Boston in the afternoon train, in charge of the emigrant agent, a Mr. Finney, under whose inducement and promises they left their homes. Upon their arrival in this city the men were conducted to an old building on Bunker-hill-street, Charlestown, belonging to Mr. Jerome G. Kidder, of this city, formerly used for his business purposes, but now improved as a "Mission House."

Mr. Kidder, the owner of the building, presented himself on the night of their arrival, and told the men, so it is reported by several of them, that the work they were brought over to do was not ready; but that need make no difference; they need not be idle a single day; they could enlist at once, and recommended the 28th, an Irish regiment, to them. Upon this the suspicions were confirmed, which had been growing upon the men, that they had been deceived and enticed from their homes upon false pretences.

The men are fine, stalwart fellows, young mechanics, all from the city of Dublin. One of them, a young man named Ward, is a comedian who has acted upon the Dublin boards and in the Irish provinces in parts like those assumed by Barney Williams and Florence. Their story is that they were induced to come to this country through the representations of this Mr. Finney, who was announced in the papers as an "emigration agent for the principal railroads in New England, who was commissioned to procure 1,000 labourers." The terms he offered them were a free passage, work immediately on arrival, a new suit of clothes, and two pounds a month and food, for wages. Mr. Finney now declares himself to be agent for Mr. Kidder, and Mr. Kidder protests that he caused the men to be brought over here in good faith, actually and *bona fide* to work upon the Charlestown waterworks, and that he was ready on Friday to take as many of the men to West Medford as would consent to go, and put them at once to work. He says, moreover, that he has no knowledge of who ordered the liquor to the men on the night of their arrival. It was certainly done without his privity,

The condition of the men the morning after their arrival in Charlestown was anything but gratifying. Their number had already been diminished by those left behind at Portland, and of these the recruiting agents had snapped up eight. Without money, without friends, with scanty clothing, with no means to procure sustenance, they would have suffered greatly had not kind-hearted countrywomen supplied their wants recruiting agents hovered round them, and in the course of the day gobbled up several. On the evening of Thursday they had another interview with Mr. Kidder, when they were told the hall must be cleared, and they would not have had a place to lay their heads had not Captain John Warren, who keeps an establishment on that street, near by, bestirred himself and procured billets for them upon the neighbours round. Yesterday morning they were still in Bunker-hill-street, subsisting upon charity, and still pestered with recruiting agents. In the course of the forenoon Mr. Kidder again appeared among them, offering to take as many as would go to the waterworks at West Medford. But the men had lost confidence in him. They cost Mr. Kidder 70 dls. a head to land them in Boston. It will prove a poor speculation as it has turned out. But if they had taken his recommendation of the night of their arrival, to enlist, he might have made himself whole and something more.

The Irish citizens of Boston and vicinity, feeling indignant at the imposition practised upon their countrymen, called a meeting at the Stackpole-house to investigate the facts in the case, which was very largely attended. Mr. Charles F. Donnelly was called to the chair, and Edward Ryan was appointed secretary. The chairman, in stating the object of the meeting, recited the circumstances under which the men came here, as stated in the first part of this article. From the facts as they had been presented to him, he believed that the original intent of the persons who brought the men over was to make them part of the quota of Massachusetts. The men themselves think that they have been duped, and that it was the intention to sell them to the military service.

Martin M'Manus, an *employe* on the Midland and Great Western Railway, one of the emigrants, said to the meeting:—He had full employment at 2s. 10d. a day, and that he was induced by the representations of Mr. Finney—free passage, steady work, 2*l.* British a month and board, and two suits of clothes a year—to come over. He had found no work. He was not told by Finney where the work would be, but that he should be treated to the best. Was told on board the ships a person would meet them on the wharf at Portland—a real gentleman and a good friend, who would take care of them.

Others made statements of a like character.

P. R. Sullivan, a friend of Mr. Kidder, expressed his belief that Mr. Kidder had acted from good motives. Mr. Kidder had written to Mr. Finney not to ship him any men after the 22d of February, but they were shipped on the 25th of February, and came unexpectedly. Under the circumstances, he had done the best he could. He was not prepared with work for the men, but told them if they thought fit to enlist he should claim drs. 70 from each to reimburse expenses.

Mr. Martin Lynch said he had heard at Concord, New Hampshire, long before these men arrived, that this same emigration agent, Mr. Finney, had been engaged last summer in bringing substitutes to New Hampshire and selling them. He became notorious as a substitute broker, and made money by it. After he was arrested in Dublin, on suspicion of employing men to make soldiers of them, he wrote that he would make drs. 30,000 out of the operation he was then engaged in—engaging men to work on railroads, but really to make substitutes of them. Now, asked Mr. Ryan, if Mr. Kidder was honest in getting those men here, would he select such a person as Finney for his agent?

A Voice.—The man who sent Finney was worse than Finney himself.

Mr. Lynch.—What we want gentlemen, is to sift this matter to the bottom, find who the guilty persons are and punish them. He concluded by moving that a committee be appointed by the chair to investigate all the facts of the case, to report at a future meeting. Adopted.

Messrs. Lynch, Donnelly, and Ryan are a committee to disburse the funds for relief to the destitute immigrants.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27TH.

Watson, Ensign T. F., 56th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Stace, Lieutenant E. V., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27TH.

Watson, Ensign T. F., 56th Regiment, on leave, to Bulsar.

Cameron, Surgeon Major W. L., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Thoyts, Captain, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

Wilson, Captain W., 13th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

Ducat, Captain A. W., 106th Regiment, on leave, to Nusseerabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 27TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

In accordance with section 44, para. 808, page 105, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code, the undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Stace E/14 Royal Artillery.

This officer is not available for duty with troops.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
27	Clyde (s)	Hewett	Kurrachee May 21.
	City of Amoy	McMillan	Glasgow Feb. 17.
	Dolbadren Castle	Mesnard	Sunderland Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
27	Splendido	Vicovich	Calcutta.
	Bulwark	Bannantyne	Liverpool.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Shaw Allum*, W. J. Clark, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Seres*, W. Cochrane, bound to Havre.

The Ship *Ann Buckle*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Ready Ships...	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds...	£0 15s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. ,,
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 27th May 1864.

London.

Octavia—3 cases sundries, Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawalla.

Winterthur—50 packages munjeet, 108½ cwt., Essa Khacky.

Liverpool.

Agincourt—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., B. H. Cama; 300 bags surseeseed, 450 cwt., Robertson Brothers & Co.; 285 bales cotton, 997½ cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Ambrose—39 bales cotton, 136½ cwt., James N. Wright & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Stoehr Prieger & Co.

Arracana—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Doongersy Chutoor; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Premjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Megjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. Nanabhoy Framjee & Co.

Ann Buckle—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Govindram Hurdutroy.

Bombay—200 bales cotton, 750 cwt., B. H. Cama; 500 packets rapeseed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Roognath Ramchund & Co.

Bosphorus—29 bales cotton, 101 cwt., Luckmedass Souzpall; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co.

Bulwark—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Castilian—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hemraz Urjoon.

Etna—127 bales cotton, 444½ cwt., Bharmull Purbutt & Co.

Feronia—loose guana crust, 60 tons, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Floating Light—loose guana crusts, 50 tons, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Gloucestershire—400 bundles galls, 200 cwt., Cursonjee Jadowjee.

Great Australia—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., S. and N. Nanahboy; 46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Govindjee Megjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanahboy.

Herald—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Varesy Damjee.

Havelock—154 bales cotton, 539 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany; 191 bales munjeets, 638 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs., Khan Momud Hubib.

Henry Moore—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., A. Bell & Co.; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., 1 bale wool, 3 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Visram Khutow.

King of Algeria—14 bales wool, 42 cwt., Kessowdass Chothram.

King of Italy—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Lapento—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Ludha Tullany.

Mistress of the Seas—1,000 bundles galls, 500 cwt., Moolchund Dhurumsy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., H. Pranjeevundass.

North East—47 bales wool, 152½ cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Nydia—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., M. Nundram; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Sakerchund Javarechund; 134 bales cotton, 469 cwt., Canjee Khatesy.

Ontario—1,000 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.

Owen Glendower—105 bales loose coir, 188 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass.

Queen of the Mersy—750 bales cotton, 2,625 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Dewcurn & Co.

Sattara—1,000 bundles galls, 500 cwt.; 100 bundles nuxomica, 50 cwt., Damoder Canjee; 204 bags linseed, 306 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Simmom—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Sir Charles Napier—60 bales cotton, 185 cwt., Vusunjee Premjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Strongbow—500 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Tim Whiffler—34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Finlay Clark and Co.

Uncas—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Vicksburg—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Comber Son and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Boychund Munorechund.

Havre.

Swiftsure—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., H. Clason & Co.

Galle.

Steamer *Malta*—1 case old wearing apparels, James Dickson.

Penang.

Steamer *Malta*—1 case Dollars, James Dickson.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta*—116 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Huttaysing Kessreesing; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Momud Essa & Co.; 6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Gooljee Sungany; 1½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Vurudhmon; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurdavedasss Buldavedass; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta & Co.; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunessdass Thackersaedass; 50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Rahim Dossabhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
867	Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Mar. 24
434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	April 14
700	Birkby, Purdy.	May 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
891	Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
882	Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1142	Catherine Rauken, McMillen—B. H. Cama.	
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 24
480	Empress, Piers.	
651	Euretta, Stevenson	Mar. 16
630	John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co.	Mar. 31
781	Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co.	April 5
	Jorawur (s), Collur.	April 6
725	Kennington Edwards.	April 6
1312	Knight Errant, Quine.	
1221	King Arthur—Greggs.	
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
1207	Lightning, Frank.	
724	Morayshire, Piton. (Bahia Leaky)	Dec. 26
1243	Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
1091	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	Mar. 26
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons.	Mar. 17
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey—Souza, Pinto & Co.	Jan. 13
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	Jan. 22
1174	Tiverton.	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	Feb. 8
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	
1936	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co.	Dec. 14
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1255	British India—Patching.	Mar. 26
1195	Banner, McCredie.	
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 27
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
680	Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
668	Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A.	
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 16
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 1
1174	Dharwar, Soutit.	Apl. 2
1393	Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co.	April 9
1328	Hahneman, Philips.	
1117	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
912	India, Stewart.	Feb. 25
1236	Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Mar. 3
1263	Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.	Feb 29
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.	
263	Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Feb. 27
935	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	Jan. 27
459	Magdalen, Miller.	
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	Feb. 1
1510	Melmerby, Marley.	
1001	Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	Mar. 26
	Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama.	Mar. 9
491	Orixa, Gaffie.	
1160	Ouangonde, Brown—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 27
1431	Pera, Nickels.	
698	Palmyra, Richard.	
1000	Roodee.	
151	Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.	Feb. 5
919	Rowantree, Lewis.	
999	Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co.	April 8
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1128	Southern Belle—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
988	Tiger.	March 4
943	Tulja, Sheppard.	March 1
1154	Tythonus, Alexander.	
1511	Wasp.	
1225	Western Belle, Manson.	
680	William Ritson, Brough—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1019	Almora, Groves.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8
766	Bushire, Black.	Mar 9
846	Fanny.	Dec. 3
1843	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
960	Falkland, Ponder.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	FROM SWANSEA.	
1163	India, Crawford.	
	FROM AKYAB.	
395	Empress of India.	
695	Huntress.	

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	From Shields.	
	Tasmania	Feb. 9
	From the Clyde	
671	Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co.	Dec. 28
531	City of London, Ferguson—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 9
999	City of Madras—Graham	
988	City of Shanghae, Smith.	
561	City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 9
995	City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Apr.26
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
1060	Dehryat Regum.	
1100	Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited. W. Kidston.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 18
	From Sunderland.	
909	Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Compy.	Jan. 20
1175	Lydia, Williams—Carr.	Feb. 27
150	Tyebjee.	Feb. 20
450	Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)	
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13
	From Newcastle.	
315	Carioca.	
	From Rangoon.	
474	Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.	
202	Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.	
725	Lady Valiant. Toltie.	
345	Japan, Page.	
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
	From Newport.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	Surtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	From Gothenberg.	
	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
571	Gustafva, Palm—Peel Cassels & Co.	
	From China.	
410	Canada.	
932	St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq.	Mar. 12
	From Singapore.	
677	Kensington, Tulloch.	
	From Calcutta.	
309	Aristides.	
1118	Astronomer.	April 8
	Azelia Brown.	
540	Anne, Henderson.	
432	Bengal, Rosse.	
460	Carobel—Devereux.	May 3
	City of Palaces.	
1037	Chatsworth, Jucker.	
583	Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallada.	April 23
906	Coringa, Wilson.	
1056	Day Dream.	
1323	French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
477	Good Success, MacGregor.	April 15
1444	H. C. Kidston, Jinman.	May 3
	Indian.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
400	Jadelmann, Grant.	
453	Johanna—A. H. Husche & Co.	March 13
560	Jehangheer, McDermott.	April 19
850	John Rennie.	
1221	King Arthur, Marshall.	
	Merle Blance.	
1796	Mistress of the Seas.	March 10
	North West.	
1309	Northern Empire.	
1075	Natolia.	
994	Portland.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
692	Raby Castle.	
698	Schah Jehan.	May 8
976	Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.	
1031	Speedy.	
1363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	March 19
689	Ticonderoga.	March 9
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1286	Timoor Shah, Dodd.	
245	Western Empire.	April 1
546	Weidenheilm.	
	From Maulmain.	
1199	Baden, (a) Stilson.	
1050	Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.	
	From Mauritius.	
	Nussur Muszed.	

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—May 19, *Burmah*, Gray, from Moulmein 11th May, touched at Rangoon 14th and Akyab 17th; *St. Albans*, Pite, from Akyab 11th May; and *Landwhurdens* Hellmers, from Swan River 6th April, touched at Madras, 6th May; May 20, *Blanca*, Renny, from Downs 27th February; *Alphes* and *Empress*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—May 20, French Barque *Mysore*, L. A. Fayet, from Pondy, left 19th May.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 7/16.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	259 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	92 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	172 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	185 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	98 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	47 per ct.
East India Bank		......	12 per ct.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,730	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs.55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 33,00 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs.3,000 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs.8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 200
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Rs. 50
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loans	98
" Loan 1835-36	97
" Loan 1842-43	97
" Loan 1854-55	97
New Five per Cent. Loan	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	114

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 293
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 105-8
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (26th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 585 to 595
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 585 to 595
New Oomravuttee	" 525 to 550
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 520 to 525
New Veeravul	" 515 to 530
New Khandeish	" 510 to 515
New Poratchee	" 510 to 515
New Accote	" 560 to 565
New Mangalore	" 515 to 530
New Hinghunghaut	" 635 to 640

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6 4
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ... " 33 to 34.
" 33 to 34.
Niger ... " 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.
London .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool .... Do. do.
Manchester .... Do. do.
Scotland .... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s.	0½d.	do.
One " "	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.
do.	9	do. do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do. do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do. do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do. do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¼d.	"

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s	"	
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"	
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"	
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s.	0d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-62 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-56	"
Sight	" 2-50	"

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 33rd May 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Hon. Arthur J. L. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.	
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.	

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.
Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.
Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee	
" 4 do.	2s. 1¼d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" On demand do.	2s. 0¼d.	"	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand .... } 2s. 0d. "
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0d. "
Do. Ireland " .... } 2s. 0d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight .... 3 "
Do. 6 " .... 4 "
Do. 12 " .... 5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder, Stilton, Pine, Somerset, Gueyre
Parmesan, Guncise, Richmond, Berkley

At 1½ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.
ALSO
THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Guierati New Testament, price 6 annas.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

	Rs.	a.
Princess of Wales and Queen	3	8
Princess Arthur	2	8
Duke of Cambridge	2	8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2	8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstem	2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2	3

THACKER VINING Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL's LIBRARY,
24, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

	Rs.	a.
Official Royal Army List for April	1	4
Hart's Quarterly ditto	6	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	2	12
Rambles in the Deserts of Syria and among the Turkomans and Bedaweens	8	0
Mind and Words of Jesus. By author of Morning and Night Watches	1	4
Introduction and early progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States	3	0
Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington. By G. R. Gleig. (People's edition)	3	12
Life of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B. 2 vols. By H. A. Bruce, M.P.	21	0
Eleanor's Victory. By Miss Braddon	4	8
The Science and Art of Surgery, 4th edn. 1864. By J. E. Erichsen	23	4
The Steady Aim: a book of examples and encouragements from modern biography. By W. H. D. Adams.	2	12
The East India Ready Reckoner: a series of tables showing the cost of any number of articles in Indian currency, from one pie to one rupee, advancing one pie at a time. Including numbers answering to fixed Indian weights and measures. By C. D.	4	8
Memoirs of a Minister of State, from the year 1840. By F. Guizot	10	8
Sermons on Our Lord Jesus Christ, and on His Blessed Mother. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.	5	12
On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo. By Dr. P. Broca. Edited by C. C. Blake, F. G. S.	8	0
Essays on Fiction. By N. W. Senior	3	12
History of England: with a Sketch of our Indian and Colonial Empire. By W. F. Collier, LL. D.	5	12
Thackeray's Dr. Birch and his young friends	2	4
——— Our Street	2	4
——— Mrs. Perkins's Ball	2	4
The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country. By author of Recreations of a Country Parson	2	12
St. Paul the Apostle, &c., &c. By Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D.	3	12
Notes on the British Pharmacopœia. By A. F. Haselden	2	0
Altar Incense; being Morning Watches, Evening Incense, and Altar Stones	2	0
Women, Past and Present. By John Wade	4	8
Robert and Harold: or the Young Marooners. By F. R. Goulding	1	8
Gleanings among the Sheaves. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon	1	4
Cemetery and Churchyard Memorials. Designs for Tombs. By J. B. Robinson	12	0
The Modern practice of Boiler Engineering, &c. By Armstrong and Bourne	1	8
The Ladder of Life. By A. B. Edwards	0	12
The Red, White, and Blue, Monster Song Book	0	12
Barth's Illustrated Bible Stories	1	8
The A B C of Photography	0	12
Drama.—The Ticket of Leave	0	12
Russell's Songs, with Music	0	12
Moore's Irish Melodies, with Music	6	4
Weale's Road-making and repairing	1	2
——— Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c.	0	12
——— Land and Engineer Surveying	1	8
——— Recent and Fossil Shells, in 1 vol.	4	4
Complete Family Crochet Book	2	12
Weale's Photography. By Thornthwaite	1	2
Tamplin's Harmonium Instructor	5	12
London Society, vol. 1	5	12
——— vols, 2, 3, and 4, each	7	4
Bow Bells, vol 1	6	12
Third Distinguising Pennant, Marryatt's Code	1	0
Secret Service	1	8
Strange Career of T. Gander and friend	0	12
New Mysteries of London	2	0
Yates's For Better for Worse. 2 vols	15	12
Captain Rous on Horse Racing	2	12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1864	2	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
Moore's Melodies, diamond edition	1	0
Translation of Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	6	0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, in Hindoostanee	9	8
——— Hindoostanee Manual	2	12
Williams's and Epps's Diseases of Women	2	0
Hoppus's Measurer	2	12
Wilkie Collins's No Name	4	8
——— The Woman in White	4	8
——— After Dark	3	12
Miss Braddon's Aurora Floyd	4	8
——— Lady Audley's Secret	4	8
The Last of the Cavaliers	4	8
Thackeray's Pendennis	5	4
——— The Newcomes	5	4
——— Vanity Fair	4	8
——— The Virginians	5	4
Hon'ble Mrs. Norton's Lost and Saved	3	12
Dumas' Monte Cristo	2	0
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, 1st Series	6	12
Sleigh's Handybook of Criminal Law	2	0
Sylvia's Lovers. By Mrs. Gaskell	4	8
Addison on Torts. New Edn	25	8
Cover for Vol. 1 Welcome Guest	1	0
Ink Bottles for Travellers	5	0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No. 2. or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By John Peet, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

	Rs.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
—— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE followining Medical Books can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.:—

	Rs.	a.
Copland's Medical Dictionary, Vols. 1 & 2	37	8
Bucknell and Tuke's Psychological Medicine	11	4
Graham on Infancy and Childhood	7	0
Skey's Operatic Surgery	7	12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Urinary Diseases	3	12
Do. Do. Nervous System	3	12
Do. Do. Acute Diseases	3	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary	6	4
Bull on Blindness	3	8
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms	8	0
Lee's Homœpathy and Hydropathy. 4th Edn.	2	4
Lizar's Elements of Anatomy	6	12
Jordan's Clinical Surgery	3	4
Hartlanb and Wood's Child's Homœpathic Physician	3	12
Gregory's Conspectus. Vols. 1 & 2	8	8
Bird's Electricity and Galvanism	3	8
Chepmell's Homœpathy. 7th Edn.	3	4
Appia on Ambulance Surgery	4	8
Bowman's Medical Chemistry	4	0
Guide to the Domestic Medicine Chest	3	0
Heath on Minor Surgery and Bandaging	3	12
Marcet's Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication	2	12
How to nurse Sick Children	1	2
Walton's Surgical Diseases of the Eye	10	0
Johnson's Diseases of the Kidney	8	12
Macgregor's Diseases of India	5	0
Liston's Elements of Surgery	8	0
Quain's Diseases of the Rectum	4	14
Water's on the Human Lungs	5	8
Gibb on the Throat and Windpipe	3	12
Otto on the detection of Poisons	5	4
Forbes' Nature and Art of Disease	7	0
Sieveking on Epilepsy	5	0
Johnson on Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera	4	12
Bird's Urinary Deposits	7	0
Bigg on Deformities (Spinal Curvature)	3	4
Chambers's Digestion and its Derangements	7	0
Brinton on Ulcers of the Stomach	3	12
Smith's Health and Disease	7	0
McCormack on Consumption	2	8
Ashton's Prolapsus Fistula in Ano Homorrhoid	2	0
Guthrie's Commentaries on Surgery	9	8
Thomson on the Eye	8	0
Davies on Disease of the Lungs and Heart	5	4
Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life	3	0
Carpenter on the Microscope	8	12
Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	7	12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine	7	12
Taylor on Poisons	7	12
Churchill's Diseases of Children	7	12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry	7	12
Bird's and Brooke's Natural Philosophy	7	12
Sieveking's Vade Mecum	7	12
Moore's Diseases of India	3	12
Hunt on the Skin	2	0
Miller's Principles of Surgery	10	0
Graham on the Diseases of Women (with Engravings	12	0
Lawrie on the Homœpathic Domestic Medicine	10	0
Gregory's Theory Practice of Medicine	10	0
Mayne's Expository Medical Lexicon	37	0
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine	25	0
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology. 2 vols.	17	8
Simpson's Obstetric Works. 2 vols.	27	0
Humphrey on the Human Skeleton	19	0
Syme's Principles of Surgery	9	0
Walsh on Cancers	4	4
Gardiner's Clinical Medicine	9	0
Priesth on the Gravid Ulterus	4	4
Winslow's Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.	10	0
Graham's Domestic Medicine	12	0
Researches on the Diseases of India. 2 vols.	26	8
Gray on the Spleen	9	8
Headland on the action of Medicine	8	0
Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery	9	0
Budd on the Liver	10	0
Wade on the Stricture of the Urethra	5	12
Liston's Practical Surgery	8	0
Toynbee on the Diseases of the Ear	11	4
Velpeau on Cancers in the Breast.	8	12
Walsh on the Diseases of the Heart	9	0
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi	6	8
Burgess on the relations of Madness	5	4
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals	13	8
Williamson's Military Surgery	9	0
Acton on the Urinary and Regenerative Organs	16	0
Lee's Pathological and Surgical Essays	4	12
Maclachlan on the Diseases of Infirmities of advanced Life	12	0
Tweedie's Lectures on Fevers	9	0
West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	9	0
Walker on the Nervous System	4	4
Ward upon the Diseases of the Heart	7	8
Birket on the Diseases of the Breast	6	8
Beale on the Liver	4	0
Garrod on Gout and Rheumatic Gout	11	4
Davy on Army Diseases	11	4
Lawrence on Ruptures	3	8
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary	13	0
Bull's Maternal Management of Children	3	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

13 Bales damaged Grey Shirtings.
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1000 " " Jacconets.
800 " " Madapollams.
300 " " Domestics.
A few Cases Pins and Needles.
A few Bales Twist.
26 Cases Soap, each 50 dozen.
60 Gross Pencils.
200 Dozen Brandy.
100 " Gin.
50 Boxes Candles.
A few Cases Ladies' superior Boots and Shoes.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Chatoorbhooj Jairam, by order of Messrs. Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

B S & Co / C J / T W } 2 Cases Hosiery, ex Ship *Sebastian Cabot.*

SALE OF CHURKA COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Company's Screws—

12 Candies Churka Cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats. Rs. 15 each.

PATENT FUSE.

A supply of patent Safety Fuse for Blasting, the same as used in the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. To be sold in lots of not less than one Cask, at three annas and one pie per Coil.

Bombay, 28th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY &c. IN No. 8, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY the 30th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in No. 8, Medow Street, all the Glass, Crockery of a Merchant who is going to break up his old Establishment, the same comprises moulded Quart and Pint Decanters, Glass Hook Bottles, plated ware, Hanging Argand Lamps, China Work Boxes and Tea Caddies, Dressing Cases, Cheroot Boxes, China Silk Shawls and Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silver Card Cases, Brooches, Needle Holders, Head Ornaments, Glass Door Cupboards, Cases Jewellery, and several Miscellaneous Articles.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, No. 12 Grain Ware House, by order of Chapsee Nagsey, and on account and risk of Luckoo Tazepall—26 Bales of Gunnies.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A HANDSOME LANDAU CARRIAGE, SHIGRAM, HORSES, &c., AT PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

On SATURDAY the 4th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at his residence, Parell Road, next to the G. E. S. and W. Company, the valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Shigram, &c., the property of W. L. Hudson, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glass Ware for 18 persons, an elegant Blue and Gold Davenport Stone China Dinner and Tea Set, a richly Gilt Maroon and Gold Dessert Set for 18 persons, best Sheffield Treble-plated "Melon pattern' Dish Covers 4 in number, Pairs of Round Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Round 14 and 8 inch Salvers, Salt Cellars, Toast Racks, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, a Set of best "Abercorn" Tea and Coffee Service, containing 4 pieces, a Mahogany Box of 18 Plated "King's pattern" Fish Knives and Forks with Carvers, a Rosewood Box of 18 Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with mother-o'pearl handles, a Set of best "Rosette pattern" Spoons and Forks for 18 persons, an Epergne with 4 Branches with Cut Glass Dishes, or for Candles, Claret, Jug, &c., best Ivory-handled Table Cutlery for 18 persons, and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Dining Table, Side Board, Partition Screens, Hanging, Argand, and German Silver Reading Lamps, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, elegantly Carved, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Chiffoniers, Easy, Predieu, and other Chairs, Conversation, Cleopatra and Reclining Couches, Round Tea Poys, one fine full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by G. H. Schroder with Cover, Whatnot, Ornaments, one fine light Glass Chandelier with Cut Drops, a handsome 15-Day Correct-going Clock with Black Marble Stand and Bronze Figure, handsome Brass Bedsteads, painted Iron Child's Cot, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, handsome Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Rich Crockery, Toilet Glasses on Marble Stands, Chests of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.

At 1 p. m.

One handsome Landau Carriage with Mail patent Axles, painted blue, picked out black, fine lined orange, lined with superfine Blue Cloth and Morocco Leather, Silk Lace to match, Blue Silk, Curtains, Portable Waterproof Covers for Coachman's Cushions, Enamelled Leather Apron lined with Macintosh Silver Mountings and full mounted Silver Lamps to match.

A light nearly new Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft complete.

A set of rich plated mounted Carriage Harness, (plated on German Silver.)

A set of Brass mounted Shigram Harness.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 hands height, (sound and free from vice.)

A Dog Cart.

A light Phaeton, by "Erswell.

A Grey Arab Horse "Feramoz."

Side, and Hunting Saddles, and Bridles, a Child's Perambulator, a quantity of Stable Gear, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. "
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
One Gold do. do. by "James McCabe,"
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness (Plated on German Silver.)
30 Pieces of White Horrockses, Miller & Co., Long Cloth, marked M H.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, an Invoice of Black Leather Portmanteaus and Bonnet Boxes of sizes, White, Coloured and Woollen Shirts, Hair, Shoe and Cloth Brushes, Scissors, Penknives, &c. &c.

A complete set of office Books, Ledgers, and Journals as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them.

			In.	Yds.
Z K / S	156—140	pieces Turkey Red firsts	40	29
	8	" Stripe " "	49	29
	4	" " " "	44	29
	5	" " " "	54	20
	155—116	" Plain Turkey Red Mull first	40	29
	24	" Stripes long	40	29
	19	" " do. do.	40	29
	1	" " do. do.	40	29

ALSO,

The following, the property of a gentleman left Bombay, consisting of Carpenter's Tool Chest, Camel Trunks, Teakwood Boxes, a Box of Cutlery, Palanquin Clock, Tent Lamp in case, China Chess-board and Men, Stereoscope and Slides, Woollen and Cotton Table Covers, Riding and Hunting Whips, Scales, Opera Glass, Blankets, an Infantry Sword, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c.

At 1 p. m.

A handsome new English-built four seated Miniature Open Carriage by "Thomson," Builders, Sterling, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft, &c.

An English-built four-seated open Carriage, with Glass Shutters, by "Lewis" of Salisbury, with a pair of bay Arab Horses and plated Harness complete.

A Brougham, with Horses and Harness.

A handsome English-built Shigram by "Amery," with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft, &c., just landed ex ship *Gertrude.*

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

A Case of children's Superior and elegant Toys.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of N. Eutichidi, Esquire, (changing residence).

The same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Quart and Pint Decanters, handsome, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Best Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Table and Bedroom Candlesticks, Cutlery, handsomely carved Blackwood Round Drawing Room Table, Chairs and Sofas lined with Silk Damask, elaborately carved Chiffoniers, Book Stands, Dining and Writing Tables, large side Board, Presses, single and double Screens, 3 lights hanging bronze Lamps, 1 light hanging plated and bronze Lamps, four Post Bedsteads, large washing Tables, Bathing Tubs, Copper Cooking Pots, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

At 1 p. m.

One handsome English Built four-seated Phaeton with a pair of fast trotting serviceable Arab Horses and Harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A. SCHRODER'S & Co.'s FIRST CLASS SQUARE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME BAROUCHE, PAIR OF HORSES, &c. &c., AT 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, A. Schroder and Co.'s first-class Square Pianoforte, handsome Barouche, pair of Horses, &c. &c., of T. Bradley, Esq., (changing his residence) the same comprising: A set of Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, handsome Green and Gold Dinner Service for 24 persons, a White and Gold Breakfast do, a richly Gilt and Painted Dessert do, a Set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Stands, Egg boiler, Tea Urn, Round Salvers, a set of gilt Dessert Knives and Forks with carved Mother o' Pearl handles in Mahogany case, a set of Table Cutlery for 24 persons with carved Ivory handles in Mahogany case, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Drawing-room, Circular, Pier, Writing and Camp Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing-room and Dining-room Chairs, Half-backed and Conversation Couches, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Music, Hat and Reading Stands, Fourpost Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, a first rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "C. H. Schroder and Co." with Rosewood Harmonium attached, a Bronze four light hanging Argand Lamp with drops, single do. rich Persian Carpets, choice-Proof Engravings in Maple and gilt frames, Table Ornaments, &c., &c.

At 1 p. m.

A first-rate four seated Elohs Barouche by E. Kesterton Long acre, with a pair of high caste Arab Horses about 14-2 in height, sound, and a set of Silver mounted double Harness.

One very light and handsome four seated open Carriage by "Wilson" of Newberry; has only been used for a very short time; in fact all but new.

A quilted Side Saddle nearly new. Three suits of English horse Clothing.

100 cases cider, silver Gilt Geneva Watches.

Ladies' superior Gold Watches, both hunting and open faced, some enamelled and set with real diamonds.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SOORUNJEE AND LINSEED.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bhow Russell's Bunder, in the godowns of Pachoobhoy Tejsee & Co., and by their order, and on account of Hurrychund Maddhave, 190 potta or bags of Soorunjee Wood and 6 bags of Linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Robert Knight, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), comprising rich cut Glass Ware, handsome Quart, and Pint Decanters, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Dish-covers, Centre Piece Ice Pitcher, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Dessert Knives and Forks, Spoons and Forks, Piano, and Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, Elegantly Carved Blackwood Half-backed Couches, Conversation and Reclining do., Drawing-room, Easy, Priedieu, and English Iron-folding Chairs, Whatnots, Sofa, Round, Pier, Writing and Dining Tables, large Side-Board, Presses, Camp Cots, Teapoys, Chests of Drawers, Screens, single and double, and 3 light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Pictures, Table Ornaments, a first-rate Bechorda Grand Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," also a splendid Square one by "Broadwood," Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

A Four-seated open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness complete.

One handsome Grey Saddle Horse, 15 hands high.

A Calcutta built Brougham.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY next the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Grant Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c. of the late John Alexander, Esq.

The same comprises neatly carved Blackwood large Chiffoniers, Circular Table with White Marble Slab, China Round Table, Circular Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu and Rocking Chairs, Teapoys, Screens, Ornament Stand, Side Board, a first-rate sweet-toned Hand Organ, in Mahogany case, with four Barrels, and playing most magnificent Airs, a handsome Plated Epergne, with rich cut Glass Dishes, and Plated, choice Engravings in Maple Frames, Alabaster Figures, and Vases, a Punkha Machine, a Double barrelled Gun, Plated and Bronze Hanging Argaund Lamps, a Bronze three-light ditto with under Dish and Drops, Choice Plants, a lot of Quarry Tools, Timber Wood, Planks, Rafters, Bamboos, &c., &c.

At 1 p. m.

A Palanquin shaped Office Shigram with a very strong and serviceable Iron Grey Horse, and nearly new silver mounted Harness, a handsome high-caste Chesnut Galloway Racer, partially broken in for Harness, and would make a Lady's or Gentleman's splendid Riding Horse, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THEATRICAL WARDROBE, HAMDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Theatrical Wardrobe, and Furniture of Miss Grattan, together with the handsome, and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Books, &c. of another Gentleman left the Presidency.

At 1 p. m.

Two good serviceable Draught Horses.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the day of Sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The premises known as the "Locksley" Hall and the Tannery, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all that extensive and very valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring about 3,000 square yards, together with the very valuable and splendid Bungalow, known as "Locksley" Hall, also another small Bungalow, and a large Factory, or Karkhana, known and used as a Tannery, together with all Out-houses, Sheds, Cook-room, Godown, Stabling, Coach-houses, Servants' Rooms, large Garden and Compound, and everything appertaining thereto, and assessed under Nos. 23 and 24.

The whole of the above premises to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Tons Galvanized Iron Wire Fencing.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th May 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858		£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.

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Christopher Bushell, Esq. .... Liverpool.
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Manager and Actuary of the Company.
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For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
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Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward Sores—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for 27 years, that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly, is of primary importance, or the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases this Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

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